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May 8, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 96 96

May 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 89 80

WEATHER FORECAST
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ACUTE AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

Great Unrest Still Prevailing.

London, May 6.

A telegram from Vienna shows that the crisis is more acute. Great unrest continues owing to the adjournment of Parliament. The Slav members of the Cabinet have resigned and it is doubtful whether the Premier, Dr. von Seidler, will be able to restore order in the Slav districts in the south, where a modified siege prevails.

Prosecution of Czechs.

London, May 7.

A telegram from Zurich says that Dr. von Seidler has ordered the prosecution of the organisers of the demonstration at Prague on May 1 in favour of the creation of a Czech-Slovak State. One hundred thousand Czechs have since presented a petition demanding to be prosecuted.

Socialist newspapers in Vienna say that the Committee of the Socialist party and the Committee of the German Socialist Deputies Club have decided to manifest the workers urging readiness to fight the re-establishment of absolutism, of which the adjournment of the Reichsrath is a sign. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* warns Dr. von Seidler that he is on the brink of a precipice and that the unrest of the southern Slavs is due to the proposed partition of Bohemia on national lines.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Take Over 200 Prisoners.

London, May 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In a successful local operation during the night in the neighbourhood of Morlan-court, we took over two hundred prisoners. The French repulsed attempted raids south of Loree. Reciprocal artillery firing continued all day on the battle fronts. Our artillery caused several fires behind the enemy's lines to the north of the River Lys.

Artillery Activity.

London, May 7.

A French communique says:—There is somewhat great reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Aisne.

A German Report.

London, May 6.

A German wireless official message says:—A local enemy attack to the south of Loree failed. We took some prisoners during reconnoitring engagements near Hangard and south-west of Brimont, and also with the Americans south-west of Blamont and with the French at Hartmanns Weilerkopf.

American Sector Violently Bombarded.

London, May 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Germans, on May 5, violently bombarded the American sector in Picardy with gas shells and high explosives. American artillery vigorously replied.

THE NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

Good Work on the Belgian Coast.

London, May 6.

The Admiralty announces that between April 29 and May 5, Air Force contingents from Dunkirk carried out bombing operations at Ostend, the west end of the Zeebrugge Mole and lock gates, the seaplane base, and shipping in the vicinity. There were direct hits on the Mole, the seaplane base and the docks at Zeebrugge. One of our machines has not returned. During offensive patrols we destroyed one enemy machine and drove down another.

THE UKRAINIAN TROUBLES.

New Government Distinctly Anti-German.

London, May 7.

The position in Ukraine is most obscure, as reports of happenings there have hitherto been received from German sources. German papers contend that General Skoropadski is a pro-German and a frequent visitor to Germany, but Dr. Harold Williams, the Russian expert, in an article in the *Daily Chronicle*, says that from what he knows of the personnel of the new Ukrainian Government it is distinctly anti-German and trying to make the best of a bad job. He says that General Skoropadski is a soldier, wholly innocent of politics. The new Premier, M. Vasiurenko, is a Cadet convinced of the necessity of a union with Russia.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Moscow, describing the scene in the Rada on April 23, says that the Germans surrounded the building. A German Lieutenant walked to the President's chair while troops entered. The Lieutenant shouted "Hands up; sit still!" and then called the names of certain Ministers. One answered and was arrested. The correspondent says General von Eichhorn's order proclaiming martial law was the result of a series of peasant risings making it unsafe for Germans to move about. Whole trains of food en route to Germany have frequently been seized by bands of revolutionaries.

GERMANY'S DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS IN HOLLAND.

London, May 6.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in commenting on the Foreign Minister's statement of May 5, the *Maas Dagblad* says that German diplomacy has won a success in Holland similar to what General Hoffmann and Field Marshal von Eichhorn won daily in the East. It complains that Jonkhoeur Loefer's statement is obscure regarding Dutch control over German traffic on the Limburg Railway.

THE CHINESE UNREST.

Japanese Offer of Mediation.

London, May 7.

According to the *Times* correspondent at Shanghai, the Chinese press states that Count Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at Peking, has visited the Chinese Premier and offered Japan's mediation between the North and South. Count Hayashi is going to Canton to interview the Southern leaders.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

Troops Withdrawn Over the Jordan.

London, May 6.

A Palestine official message says:—Our advanced troops holding Esalt have withdrawn, and subsequently the bulk of the troops were withdrawn over the Jordan, strong detachments remaining on the eastern bank, securing the crossings. We captured, on the east of the Jordan, between April 30 and May 4, one German and forty-five Turkish officers and forty-two Germans and 843 Turks of other ranks, 29 machine guns and six motor lorries, also inflicting casualties exceeding ours. The King of Hedjaz's forces, on May 3, attacked Turkish parties working at Wadi Jeran railway station to the north of Maan, taking twenty-five prisoners and seriously damaging the line.

An Explanation Required.

London, May 7.

The *Times*, commenting on General Allenby's communique, says:—The fact remains that we have twice passed east of the Jordan and each time been compelled to withdraw. It is clear that the enemy on this front is increasing in strength and the whole problem of the Palestine advance requires fuller official explanation than has hitherto been received.

MEN FROM AUSTRALIA.

A Rigorous Comb-Out Proceeding.

London, May 7.

The *Daily Mail* learns from Sydney that the military authorities have decided to cease employing for service in Australia men fit for service abroad and, as the result of two years' public agitation, a rigorous comb-out is proceeding, every man who has not seen active service being medically examined and those who joined for general service will be sent abroad. The action of the authorities is widely approved as tending to remove a condition which prejudiced recruiting.

LORD FRENCH'S SUCCESSOR.

London, May 7.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that it is anticipated that General Sir William Robertson will succeed Lord French in the Home Command.

NEW POSTAL RATES.

London, May 6.

The House of Commons has agreed to the second reading of the Bill authorising the postal rates, mentioned on April 22. The increased letter rates do not apply to soldiers serving abroad. The Post Master General has estimated that the extra letter charge to the Dominions and Colonies will produce £140,000 annually.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, May 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Barcelona says that the survivors of the torpedoed Spanish steamer, *Luisa*, have arrived. They were attacked while following armed Allied vessels. The boat sank in three minutes. Three of the stickers were killed and British patrol boats picked up the survivors.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

London, May 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: By a minor operation our line westward and south-westward of Morlan-court, between the Somme and the Aisne, was advanced on a considerable front despite strong opposition. The enemy's losses were heavy, while we prisoners 150 and our casualties were slight. In local fighting we improved our positions in the neighbourhood of Locon and the Lawe river.

A French communique says: An enemy attempt, after a violent bombardment, to reach our lines south-west of Ancin Farm failed completely many of the enemy being killed. A detachment penetrated German organisations in the region north of Louvre and west of Rheims and inflicted serious losses on the enemy in a lively engagement and brought back considerable war material.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports: The main activity on our battlefield during the past twenty-four hours has been confined to the Australian troops. Following Saturday's success, when the Anzacs advanced the line between the Aisne and Somme to a depth of seven hundred yards, they relaunched a successful operation last night south and west of Albert, advancing towards Morlan-court on a front of about a mile and a quarter. They drove back the enemy on their whole line for an average distance of five hundred yards. The Germans fought stubbornly and suffered heavily. The Australians have pushed on to the lower slopes of the ridge extending from Vaut-sur-Somme behind Morlan-court and linking up with the undulating country around Albert, which is such important terrain in connection with the defence of Amiens against a converging movement. The weather is intermittently wet and the ground is getting waterlogged making heavy going.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, May 6.

Commenting on the appointment of Viscount French the *Daily Telegraph* indicates that the Government is determined to pursue a strong, firm Irish policy.

The *Morning Post* says: Viscount French, as a moderate Home Ruler, has probably stipulated for a definite effort by the Government to pass Home Rule before conscription.

The *Daily News* says: The appointment is meant to assure the Conservatives that the Government will enforce conscription. Meantime the drafting of the Home Rule Bill proceeds and the Government hopes there will not be so many restrictive provisions suggested by the Conservatives. The *Times* says: The appointment is wholly non-political. Viscount French is entitled to credit for undertaking so peculiarly difficult a task from a sense of duty.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lough asked: Has the enforcement of conscription in Ireland been postponed? Mr. Bonar Law replied: The intentions of the Government have not changed since the statement by the Premier on 29th April.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE UKRAINIAN SITUATION.

Germany Faced with Difficulties.

Amsterdam, May 6.

The German difficulties in Ukraine are clearly brought out by a statement by von Payer in the Reichstag and the subsequent debate. Von Payer admitted that the Germans entered Ukraine not merely for the purpose of restoring order but because they wanted foodstuffs as speedily as possible. He said the Rada was powerless to make the population deliver its grain. Its communistic theories moreover were not reciprocated by the peasants hence the troubles which led to the overthrow of the Government. Von Payer, after describing an alleged plot to assassinate German officers, said it was most regrettable that some members were arrested while the Rada was sitting. General Eichhorn made an immediate apology for the blunder and the German commander responsible was immediately dismissed. The new Government which was being formed by Hektan Skoropadski, whom the peasants elected, had agreed to the formation of German field tribunals. The new Government refused to recognise the theories that denied ownership of the soil and it agreed to the necessity of concluding a long-term economic agreement with the Central Powers and to negotiate for the reimbursement of German military assistance.

The Food Supply Question.

Amsterdam, May 6.

In the Reichstag Herr Scheidemann declared the policy described by von Payer was incomprehensible. The people of Ukraine did not stand behind General Skoropadski and the supply of grain could not thus be retained by Germany. Herr Erberger said the shape taken by Eastern questions would decide the entire future of the shaping of Europe. He urged that the political department of the German Government should be the sole deciding factor in Ukraine. Under Secretary Bausche denied that General Skoropadski was supported only by the big landowners. Under Secretary Braun, replying to a question whether the Ukraine grain stores really existed, said that experts said so. They estimated the supplies at two million tons. Herr Braun then described the difficulties of securing fulfilment of the agreement for supplying the Central Powers, remarking "inter-alia" that nothing could be purchased without the help of the Ukrainian Jews. Herr Braun added that it was at present very difficult to forecast the quantities which Ukraine could supply. According to latest reports four million pounds had been notified but as yet were not delivered. Herr Ledebour, the Socialist, declared that the new Ukrainian Government did not possess any more power than the old.

A Dictatorship.

London, May 6.

Apparently General Skoropadski has established a kind of dictatorship in Ukraine. The *"Vorwarts"* denies the German assertion that the majority of Ukrainians support Skoropadski, who, it says, only received nine votes at the elections for the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly and who the big land-owners hail as their champion. It transpires that the Ukrainian Premier, who von Payer stated in the Reichstag voluntarily resigned, was arrested by the Germans.

Complications Predicted.

Zurich, May 6.

The *"Arbeiter Zeitung"* of Vienna condemns the German and Austrian proceedings in Ukraine and foresees perilous complications. It says the Ukrainians are bound to regard the Austro-German as a military regime whose object is solely to requisition foodstuffs. Thus the Russo-philic sentiment will be strengthened. In a telegram to Vienna, Herr Seidler admitted that Austria was unable to feed the population of northern Tyrol and northern Bohemia. The former has been attached to Bavaria and the latter to Saxony for provisioning purposes. This concession was wrung from him most reluctantly by German parties and will accentuate the feud between the German and non-German races in Austria.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

Amsterdam, May 6.

Baron von Dembushche, the German Under-Foreign Secretary, replying to Lord Robert Cecil's interview as regards the peace offensive, predicts further German victories in the West and says England has frequently missed the psychological moment for peace.

Replying to Mr. Snowden, who called attention to a Reuter interview with Lord Robert Cecil on 3rd May, Mr. Balfour stated there had been no enemy peace offers recently.

THE GERMAN CASUALTIES AT ZEEBRUGGE.

Amsterdam, May 5.

The *"Telegraaf"* states that 70 Germans were killed and 200 wounded in the British attack on Zeebrugge. The Germans compelled a thousand Belgians to repair the damage.

NORWAY AND AMERICA.

Washington, May 6.

A Norway-America agreement has been signed whereby America will provide Norway with necessary foodstuffs, fodder, fertilisers and bunker coal and will not seize or hamper Norwegian vessels and Norway will send the United States surplus ore, minerals, chemicals, timber, wood and fish and will not forward to the United States the exports of the Central Powers or use or replace commodities shipped to the order of the Central Powers.

ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

London, May 6.

Lord Newton in a speech in Lancashire announced that owing to continued ill-treatment of British officers in Germany under the corps commander of the Tenth German Army, we had taken certain reprisals in the case of German officers in Britain.

A BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

London, May 6.

The South Hereford bye-election has resulted as follows: Mr. Pully (Coalitionist), 3,290; Mr. Preece (Farmers' Candidate), 1,784.

(Continued on Page 6.)

DISORDERS IN IRELAND.

Riotous Scenes in Clare.

Sixteen prisoners made their escape on February 9th by rushing out of the Ennis Sessions House, County Clare, Ireland, in a body and have not been recaptured. They were 17 in number, and there are another six who, when in Limerick Gaol, where they were imprisoned because they refused to nod bail, began a hunger strike, with the result that, as soon as Ennis was reached, the six had to be taken to the infirmary instead of the Court-house.

The 17 made triumphant progress through Ennis in a military lorry, which, without interference from the police, was decorated profusely with the Sinn Fein tricolour. A military armoured car, troops of soldiers and police, many decorated with medals, and a number of horsemen made up a curiously assorted procession. At the Sessions House, which is not provided with a dock, the 17 "heroes" were surrounded by their friends, who refused to remove their caps, and cheered vociferously during the taking of the evidence.

Only a single policeman, it appears, attempted to interfere by force with the rush. Once outside the men were lost in the crowd, and quickly got away, although over 100 policemen were in the immediate neighbourhood. The latter were strangers from King's County, and did not know the prisoners, say a strange oversight nearly all the local police had been sent to the infirmary as an escort to the six hunger strikers.

The charge against the prisoners was that of cattle-driving, and later in the day the town was paraded by an excited crowd displaying Sinn Fein colours and crying, "Up the cattle drivers," "Up the land for the people."

The local Sinn Fein leaders issued a statement to the effect that cattle driving is contrary to the principles of the "Irish Republic." Bodies of police and soldiers have been concentrated in the district. Feeling is running high, and a complete disregard for authority prevails.

SPYING ON THE SPIES.

Judge Shows How the Allies Cargoes are Guarded.

Revelations of the manner in which German spies who hunt the quaysides of the Allies all over the world in order to do damage to ships are themselves spied on were made by Mr. Justice McCardie recently.

In the case which he had to try the judge decided that the suggestion that damage to a cargo of wheat was the work of an enemy spy was contrary to fact.

The wheat in question was damaged by water coming in through the porthole of a.s. Panosia, and the plaintiffs, Messrs. Joseph Rank, grain merchants and millers, of Liverpool, said that this was due to the vessel being unseaworthy. They claimed \$2,058 damages from the owners, the Casard Steamship Company. The defence was that the damage was due to the unfastening of a porthole by an enemy spy in New York.

His lordship said that the ship was amply guarded while at New York. Skilled detectives stood at many points, and all who entered the ship were watched. There was no evidence that any suspicious person was ever known to be on board.

Ordinary fallibility rather than German criminality was the explanation of the matter, added the judge, who gave the plaintiffs judgment for the sum claimed and costs. Leave to appeal was granted.

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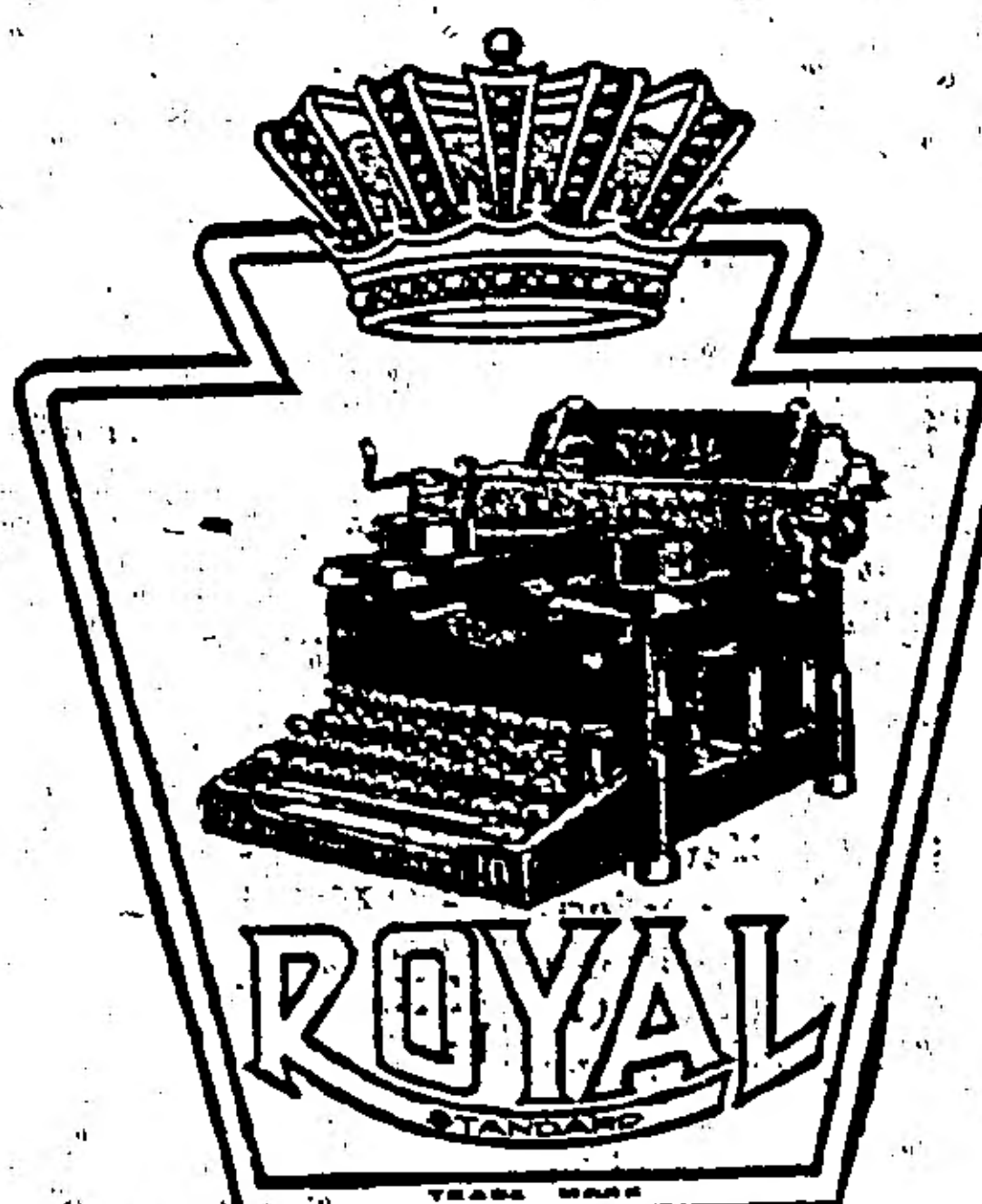
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GENERAL NEWS.

The "Land of My Fathers."
General Sir Phillip Chetwode,
in a letter to a relative, writes:—
"I attended a concert of the
famous Welsh singers in Jeru-
salem. They sang quite beauti-
fully. For the first time "Land
of my Fathers" (the Welsh
National Anthem), reached
through the streets of Jerusalem
to Wales."Opium Traffic in America.
Washington, March 23.—A bill
aimed at Americans engaged in
the opium traffic in China, adding
a penalty of six months' im-
prisonment to fines for Americans
convicted of importing the drug
into China, and designed to
equalize American and Chinese
statutes was passed by the
Senate to-day without debate.Picked up Blazing Bomb.
An award of five guineas was
made recently by the Society for
the Protection of Life from Fire
to Trooper A. Cadman of the Life
Guards. During a raid on London
on December 6 an incendiary
bomb fell through the roof of an
hotel. Cadman ran upstairs with
a pail of water into which he put
the blazing bomb, and then
extinguished the fire it had
caused.Councillor Ada Crosby.
Miss Ada Crosby was un-
animously elected a member of
the St. Pancras Borough Council
recently. Councillor Collins, who
proposed Miss Crosby's election,
said that she would be the only
woman member of the Council. She
held with distinction the position
of Lady Mayoress of the City in
1911, during the Lord Mayoralty
of her father, the late Sir Thomas
Crosby.Human and Hupeh Appeals.
The Human and Hupeh mer-
chants have appealed to the
Government for more appropria-
tions for relief work in their
native provinces. The merchants
inform the Government that con-
sidering the area of the war
devastated districts in these two
provinces, the sums which the
Government has granted are quite
inadequate.Casket for Lord Rhonda.
A proposal recently made at
Merby to present Lord Rhonda
with a casket to hold the script
of the "freedom" of the borough,
which he received in 1907 at the
hands of the then mayor, Mr. F.
S. Simons, the originator of the
present movement. He was to be
presented with the casket at
Merby Town Hall by the mayor,
Alderman Hankey, on behalf of
the town on April 4.Captured Engineer Released.
The friends of Mr. G. A. Kyle
will be pleased to hear that he
was released by the bandits
yesterday morning. The terms
of his release are not yet definitely
known but it is believed that a
ransom was paid, and the authori-
ties agreed to incorporate the
bandits into one battalion of the
Hunan Army. Mr. Kyle is ex-
pected to return to Peking to-
morrow, says the Peking Daily
News of April 27.Pension Blunder.
"It is most extraordinary that
this man should not have received
a pension; but it would possibly
be a breach of the Defence of the
Realm Regulations for the Bough
to censure the authorities." This
comment was made by the Hull
magistrate regarding an ex-soldier,
formerly in the K. E. F.,
who came before him as a witness.
He had served 19 years in the
Army, and fought for two years
in the present war. He was at
Mons and Ypres, and as a result
of a wound on the Aisne he was
now blind in one eye. His dis-
charge paper gave him "an
excellent character, but he had
received no pension."German Brutality.
The Liverpool Express says
that the body of one of the
junior officers of the hospital
ship Glenart Castle, which was
torpedoed in the Bristol Channel
on February 28 by a German
submarine, has been picked up
not far distant from the spot at
which the vessel was sunk, and
that "on examination the body
was found to have sustained
gunshot wounds, one in the neck
and the other in the thigh. While
there have been no reports that
the Germans fired on the escap-
ing crew of the hospital ship at
the moment of the outrage, this
discovery suggests that an attack
was subsequently made on some
of the boats."

GENERAL NEWS.

New Governor of Harrow School.
Mr. G. W. Tallents has been elected a Governor of Harrow School in the place of Dr. Butler, late Master of Trinity. Mr. Tallents was head of the school in 1877, and two of his sons have been Head Boys.

The Kaiser's Dachshunds.
A Berlin message states that the Kaiser during his daily walks is now always accompanied by four dachshunds, two black and two brown, each of which wears a collar adorned with silver bells.

Patriotism and Crime.
"I agree with Mr. Justice Darling that a man is not entitled to greater licence than anyone else because he has served his country," said Mr. Montagu Sharp, Chairman of Middlesex Sessions.

Zeppelin Raid Monument.
A monument in memory of thirty victims of a Zeppelin raid who were buried in a North-east Coast cemetery, was unveiled by General Westmacott. The monument has been raised by public subscription.

More Pressing Business.
A jurymen at Hackney, a grocer, asked the coroner to liberate him as he was expecting a load of margarine and sugar. He was single-handed and feared trouble if customers were kept waiting. He was allowed to go.

Fatal Prudence.
Pomarine poisoning is believed to have caused the death of James Hickelwright, 68, painter, who came to London from Crewe bringing enough tinned meat to last him a week. He has died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Gifts to Cambridge.
Cambridge University has gratefully accepted a gift of \$4,000 from Mrs. Agnes S. Lewis towards the endowment of a Readership in Modern Greek, and the transfer of a scholarship in Political Economy from the Marchant Taylor's School, by Lord Wrentham.

Runaways.
Florence Goodwin, 18, and Winifred Byrne, 14, London girls, broke away from the Little Commonwealth at Batcombe, stole 25s. at a neighbouring village, escaped to London, and were arrested there. At Dorchester they were ordered to be sent back home, and bound over.

Students' Tribute to Pioneer.
A cheque for \$1,000, subscribed by the students at Queen's College, Harley-street, to endow a bed at the New Hospital for Women, Easton-road, was handed over at a gathering at the college. The subscription is a tribute to the work of the first woman doctor, the late Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson.

The Prime Minister's Old School.
Addressing the pupils at the Prime Minister's old school at Llanystumdwy, Canon Lewis said that the school was known all over the world as that in which the greatest men of modern times learnt their three rules. Even the Germans knew it.

Why Mr. Crooks Proposed the Kaiser's Health.

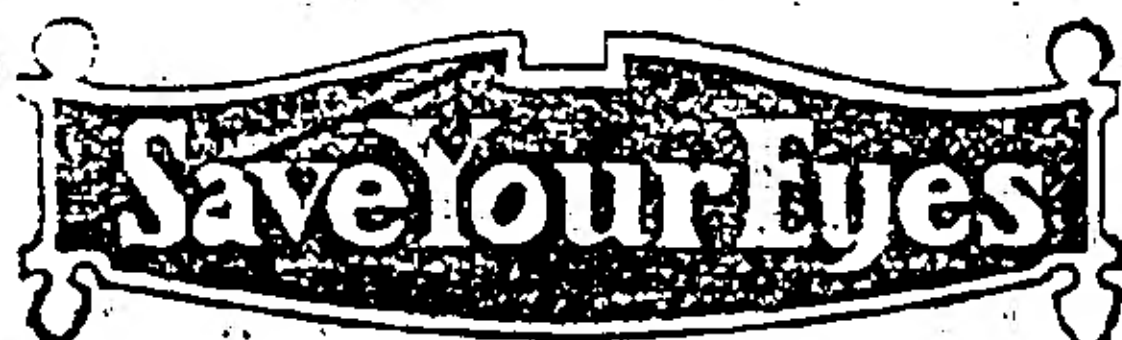
Mr. Will Crooks, at the opening of the Popular Club for Discharged Sailors and Soldiers, told how he once proposed the Kaiser's health. "It was at Cologne," he said, "at the English Speaking Club in 1908. They said to me, 'You will propose the Kaiser's health, won't you?' I said, 'What for?' and they replied, 'Well, you are the most likely man.' I said, 'Well, seeing that he is the grandson of our dear old Queen Victoria I don't mind.' So I proposed the Kaiser's health, and, God forgive me, I will never do it again."

Cruiser Submarines.
Mr. Archibald Hard, writing in the London Daily Telegraph, says that we have sunk more than a few German cruiser submarines. Each represents a severe loss, owing to their size and extended period of building. They are driven on the surface by steam giving a speed of 18 knots, and are equipped with telescopic funnels, which disappear in the hull before submergence. They are armed with 5.9 guns. It is doubtful if the higher surface speed and increased gun power compensate for the larger guns, slower submergence and bigger target.

NOTICES.

Victor
HIS MASTER'S VOICE
GRAMOPHONES

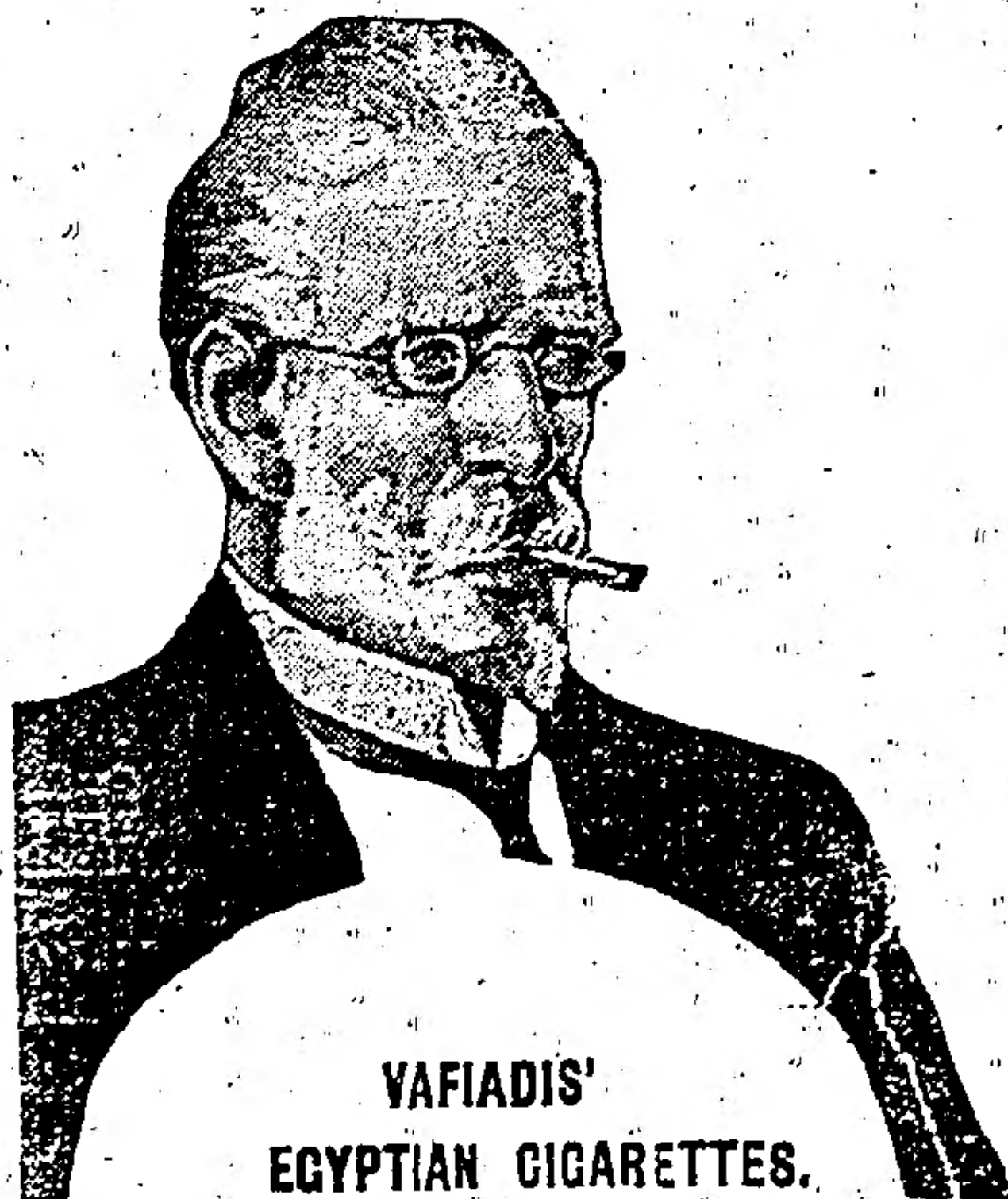
87207—Long, Long Ago	Gluck-Homer
84117—Minstrel Boy	McCormack
74175—Molly Bawn	McCormack
17583—A Kilkenny	Charles Harrison
—Molly O!	Reed Miller
84122—Faust, Fantasia from Garden Scene	Violin Elman
87271—Porgy and Bess	Carraro
84450—Solitude	Aida
87200—Jesus, Lover of My Soul	Gluck-Homer
17910—A Love, Here is My Heart!	Reed Miller
—If the World Should End To-morrow	F. Wheeler
74118—Maria, Mari	Wetherpoon



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You see more
and
that more much easier.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.



YAFIADIS'
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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sunflower Seeds for Poultry.
Sunflowers are to be grown on an extensive scale in Dover Municipal Park and the seeds will be used as poultry food.

A Dream of War Bonds.
"If I had a shilling for every black eye I have had I would be able to buy some War Bonds today," said a woman who was fined at Stratford for blacking another woman's eye.

Singapore's Lament.
Being unable to visit the British Isles, a number of foreign residents of Shanghai and the

outports have decided to spend their summer holidays in Canada and the United States. Would that some of our jaded Singaporeans could be harassed with the holiday problem, comments the Singapore Free Press.
Poultry Food Dealer Fined \$250.
At Tower Bridge Police Court, Joseph Thomas Healey, dealer in poultry food, trading as Messrs. J. T. Healey and Co., Borough Granaries, Great Moss Pond, Southwark, was fined \$250 on 56 summonses for buying wheat and barley so damaged as to be unfit for milling at a price exceeding the maximum fixed by the Grain (Prices) Order, 1917.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER for about 3 months. Prospects of permanent engagement. Apply to Box No. 1382 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—BOARD & RESIDENCE by Englishman, who could if necessary, furnish bed-room himself. Must be in quiet locality and fairly central. Apply "Central" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBERMAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNISHED ROOMS or FLAT for two bachelors, higher levels preferred. Apply Box 1386 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST.—A GOLD SIGNET RING bearing initial J. M. at the Race Course, Happy Valley, on May 1st, between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. Please return to "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

LOST.—In Kowloon, a LIVER DOG, answers to the name of "MAX." Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, No. 1, Ormsby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply —C. H. Gale, F.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—YACHT containing cabin with dingy etc. Apply Box No. 1391 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—\$100-PEARL THREAD-NECKLACE and \$25-PEARL EARRINGS; it is necessary to sell these very cheap. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 56, King Edward Hotel.

FOR SALE.—SMALL CAR. Two seater. Four cylinders Magneto ignition. Latest model. Electric light. Electric starter. Generator and Horn. Economical. New. Reasonable price. Post Office Box 463.

FOR SALE.—ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well built, FOUR ROOMED HOUSE with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to D. V. Steavenson, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

NOTICES.

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DUPLICATOR
INSPECTION INVITED
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AGENTS: JOOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.
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MOSQUITO LOTION.
Acts as a preventative against bites and allays irritation caused by insect stings.
LAVENDER AMMONIA.
A little in the morning bath is invigorating and refreshing.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
(Prepared from the formula of a very Eminent Professor of Tropical Medicine). Instantly relieves the irritation and cures after a few applications.

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THE PHARMACY.
TEL. 345. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

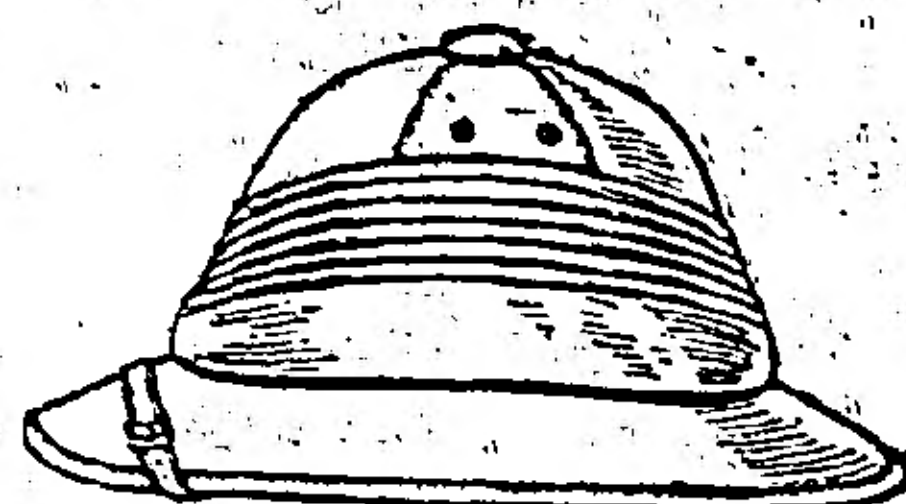
25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1116.

NOTICES.

SUN HATS.

\$8.50

\$12.00



\$10.00

\$13.00

IN CORK RUBBER & FELT
BY TRESS, ELLWOOD & CHRISTY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GOTELLA PYJAMAS.

-- FOR PRESENT WEAR --

MADE FROM AN EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT WEIGHT ZEPHYR FABRIC IN A RANGE OF SMART STRIPES. MADE WITH KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS. CUT LOOSE EVERYWHERE THUS ENSURING PERFECT COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

--Call and inspect them--

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD** Hongkong & China.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings on SATURDAY, the 11th May at 12 o'clock NOON for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to the 12 o'clock Noon, May 11th. By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA & Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to—
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P.O. Box 431.
or to **KELLY & WALSH**
Chater Road.

SODIUM TUNGSTATE FOR SALE.

PURCHASABLE FROM
"THE HUNG HING MINING CO."
No. 64, 1st Floor, YAN CHAI STREET, CANTON, CHINA.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2990. HONGKONG.



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WATSON'S PYERIS

REGISTERED

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring,
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.

Splits 60 " "

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. 50 copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

BRYSON.—At Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, on the 6th inst. Andrew Birrell Bryson, aged 34.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1918.

THE BOLSHEVICS' LATEST FOLLY.

Not content with the very great amount of damage they have done to their own country, owing to their foolish and passionless conduct in their dealings with Germany, the Bolsheviks seem to be determined further to embroil their country and themselves with other nations. A telegram to hand shows that the Bolsheviks at Moscow and other parts of Russia and Siberia have of late been carrying matters with rather a high hand. In fact, the state of affairs has developed to such an extent that we learn that the Bolsheviks' Foreign Commission has handed the Consuls-Generals of Japan, Great Britain, France and the United States a Note in which he accuses them of participating in a plot against the Soviet Government. In it he alleges that "representatives of these Powers at Vladivostok and Peking have been engaged in a counter-revolutionary re-organization." We shall refrain from commenting upon this allegation in the meantime, as it is as well to have clearly before us evidence of the full extent, so far as appears at present to be known, of the Bolsheviks' extraordinary attitude in this matter. In the same telegram from which we have already quoted it is also stated that recently the Bolsheviks have been examining and subjecting to indignities Japanese subjects in Siberian towns, while in another message Reuters' correspondent at Tokyo states that the Russian authorities at Irkutsk have arrested the Japanese Vice-Consul and the President of the Japanese Association.

There are grave statements and may lead to still graver action, in which the Bolsheviks will find that the initiative will not be wholly in their hands. It is intolerable that such indignities should be inflicted upon the representatives of nations who have expressed nothing but friendliness towards Russia even when in her chaotic condition. We are emboldened to make this statement, despite the action of the Bolsheviks to which attention is now called, on the sufficient ground that had the nations complained of intended to act jointly against Russia, in Russia, Siberia or Manchuria—they would not have done so in the secretive manner suggested. It is not in such a manner that such nations as are engaged in the greatest struggle which the world has ever known strike at a pitiful object such as Russia presents at the present time. It is quite probable that meetings of the representatives of the nations complained of took place with regard to the state of affairs which prevailed some little time ago at Vladivostok. The purpose of such meetings was well known and the landing of Japanese and British marines which followed, though regrettable, was undoubtedly a necessary step, against which the Russians have no just cause for complaint.

In the absence of details justifying, or attempting to justify, the extraordinary conduct of the Bolsheviks in this their latest escapade the wisest course will be to refrain from speculating too nicely on the point. We will therefore meantime content ourselves with saying that to all appearance the Allied countries—bearing in mind Germany's encroachment towards Siberia—have by no means acted with sufficient determination. Siberia is a prize well worth having, and as it has long been evident that the Russians will not be able to use it advantageously, it would have been, in the circumstances, quite a legitimate action had the Allies acted more vigorously in the matter than they have done. This, however, does not dispose of the Bolsheviks' extraordinary action as communicated by Reuters, and it is profoundly to be hoped that the bunglers who are still in power in Russia will be speedily called to account.

More Frightfulness.

Although Germany has not distinguished herself by showing any special consideration to neutral shipping when pursuing her submarine campaign, she is surely rather overstepping the mark in the latest announcement of her future attitude to vessels belonging to non-belligerents. That announcement is to the effect that ships belonging to a country which has concluded an agreement with the Allies, respecting the cessation of tonnage if the greater part of the merchantmen of the country concerned is sailing for the Allies, will henceforth be treated as enemy vessels. In other words, Germany is now openly determining to make war on vessels flying the neutral flag, irrespective of the service they happen to be engaged upon. It looks like a sheer case of spite, and we wonder what the nations concerned will say about the development. There is no indication on the point in the telegram, but we imagine that the Allies will bring Dutch shipping within the new embargo, in which case Holland may well begin to ask whether German friendship is worth the price that has to be paid.

The Gravel Question.

Another matter in which Holland and Germany are mutually concerned is the question of the transport between Germany and Belgium, by the Dutch waterways, of sand, gravel and broken stone, concerning which the Dutch Foreign Minister has just made a most important statement in the Chamber. The agreement now reached at first sight looks very much like a distinct diplomatic success for the German bullock. Holland seems to have raised all the objections that she possibly could to the German demands, and if she has conceded a point we may presume it is because she was literally forced to do so. The Huns are now permitted to transport 1,600 tons of material annually, and we are told that the Dutch could not insist on expert investigation regarding the purposes to which this material is to be put because this figure represents the quantity necessary for the ordinary upkeep of the Belgian roads. All the same, we may be forgiven if we express our belief that the material will not be utilised for this purpose. Germany is not particularly concerned about the upkeep of Belgium's roads except in her own military interests, and we may count it as a certainty that she will use this gravel and sand just as it suits her own sweet will.

The Dual Monarchy's Plight.

Telegrams to hand continue to show that the situation in Austria-Hungary is extremely perturbed. Several causes are deduced to explain this state of affairs. It is believed that the climax has been reached owing to what is practically the arbitrary dissolution of Parliament by the Emperor Karl, who, it is believed, is very reluctant to have his much-discussed letter make the subject of debate in the Reichsrath. His Majesty has certainly good reason for believing that if such a debate took place—and very probably it would—the observations made, would not be of an over-flattering character to himself. The French Government, it will be remembered, proved conclusively all that they stated was said with reference to Alsace-Lorraine—a statement that was none the less convincing because of His Majesty's mendacious attempt to prove otherwise. A country is in a most unenviable light when its head is more noted in the world for his mendacity than for his veracity. And when to this is added the action of a despot, it is small wonder that a chaotic condition of affairs should prevail. The source of all the ferment is, of course, the terrible economic condition of affairs in Austria-Hungary. It is now reaching an extremely acute stage—due entirely to the success of the blockade of enemy countries—and everything points to the fact that before long the Austro-Hungarians will have to seek peace on the ground of starvation and the lack of raw material whereby to continue their industries.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO DOES NOT KNOW WHEN TO DIE DOES NOT KNOW HOW TO LIVE.—Basil.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 38th anniversary of the death of Gustave Flaubert, the great French novelist.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 11d.

Spotted Fever.

For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday there were five cases of spotted fever (all Chinese), of which four ended fatally.

Auction for War Funds.

The pen-and-ink sketch of a bull-fog, kindly presented to the Society of St. George by Mrs. Thomson, was auctioned by Mr. H. P. White in the Club on St. George's Day and realised \$530.

"The Khaki Bag."

Mrs. Milroy has sent another draft of \$25 to the Weekly Dispatch Tobacco Fund. The total collected to date by the "Little Khaki Bag" is \$424.18.5. The distribution of the \$25 is left to the discretion of the manager of the Tobacco Fund. The Little Bag is still open for subscriptions, great or small.

Opium Cases.

For having in his possession forty loaves of prepared opium, a Chinese was sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, to nine months' hard labour. The drug was found concealed round the man's waist. Another Chinese was fined \$75, or six weeks' hard labour, for being in unlawful possession of one pound of raw opium.

A Hawker's Allegations.

When a hawker was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with crying his wares in a prohibited street he alleged that the Indian constable arrested him out of spite, because he would not give the constable a "cannahaw" packet of needles. He added that on a previous occasion the constable took a pair of clogs from his younger brother. His Worship remanded the defendant until Friday for further enquiries to be made.

Alleged Ship Theft.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to steal two brass fire hose nozzles from off the s.s. Fitchsen, early this morning. Evidence was given by a ship's guard to the effect that on hearing a noise on the lower deck he found the defendant in the act of stealing the pipes from a wooden box, which had been broken open with a metal spike. Defendant ran away, but the guard caught him and handed him over to the Chief Officer. Evidence was given by Mr. T. Spofford, Chief Officer, who said that there had been several such cases. Defendant made a rambling statement saying that he was falsely accused, and that he wanted to obtain the services of a solicitor. His Worship accordingly remanded the accused until to-morrow morning.

"TOWED IN LIKE A FISH"

Hun Sailor's Story of a Captured U Boat.

A Dutch correspondent has received from a German sailor interned in Holland a lively account of his adventure in a U-boat, says the Daily Mail. After being a prisoner in England for a short while he escaped, he says, with a fellow prisoner in a small boat, and was picked up by a German submarine near the English coast. Soon afterwards the submarine sighted some fishing vessels, but their curious movements caused the Germans to suspect a trap, and to dive.

They proceeded slowly, but presently the screw began to beat irregularly, and the commander could not make out what had happened. After about two hours, the water seemed curiously still, and as it felt as if they were making no head-way the commander decided to come to the surface. When they emerged they saw alongside a gray the long lines of British naval officers and blue-jackets. They are safely in a British port—"just towed in like a fish," said the German.

PRIZE DAY.

French Convent School Causeway Bay.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 p.m. Lady May presented the rewards and certificates to the pupils of the French Convent School at Causeway Bay. His Lordship Bishop D. Parnon, Rev. Father de Maria (Manager of Schools), Rev. Hastings and Mr. and Mrs. E. Rylands were present. The ceremony, which was informal, opened with a pianoforte duet by Misses G. Brock and D. Windebank, and after the distribution of a patriotic poem "The Union Jack" was recited by Miss Rosebud Young. Lady May was then presented with a bouquet of flowers by Miss Beatrice Hardwick and the singing of the National Anthem closed the proceedings.

The Manager's Report.

The Manager's Report for 1917-18 was as follows:—

In presenting my report for the school year 1917-18, I have very much pleasure in recording the fact that during the year the school moved into the new premises it now occupies. The class rooms are very spacious and in every way most suitable for the purpose for which they were designed. Indeed, it may be said that they fill requirements well in advance of the present time and have been planned so as to accommodate the increased number of scholars who may be expected to attend this school in future, when conditions are again normal after the war and when the district around Causeway Bay will have attained the full measure of its industrial activities and Wong-nai-chong has developed into a European residential suburb which it bids fair to become in the near future. The equipment of the class rooms is all that can be desired.

There was a marked increase in the attendance in 1917: the highest number on the rolls last year was 184, as compared with 116 in 1916. That satisfactory rate of increase has since further appreciated, and the number of scholars on the Register for 1918 is 175.

Mr. E. Rylands, the Inspector of English Schools, carried out the usual annual inspection of all the classes in June last. He reported on the discipline of the school as being very good. The same commendation applies to reading, conversation and recitation in all the classes, and gives evidence of the careful teaching in all these subjects. Special mention was made by the Inspector of class 8 for Chinese girls beginning the study of English. He found that very satisfactory progress had been made and that this class fulfilled a very useful purpose. The experimental innovation of establishing a class only for girls beginning to learn a foreign language, as in the case of the Chinese girls to whom the English language is perfectly new, has justified itself. The courses of instruction, while being carefully graded, makes it much easier for the girls to acquire an elementary knowledge of the language, while the task of the teachers becomes less difficult by the fact that the scholars make a more or less equal standard of progress as the lessons are advanced by easy stages from week to week.

The outstanding feature at the annual official inspection was the improvement in written exercises throughout the School. As a result of a thorough investigation of the School, the highest grant was again awarded by the Inspector.

In accordance with Government requirements, a medical inspection of the School and pupils was made in each of the two half-years by Dr. J. P. Jordan, who reported to the Director of Education that the sanitary conditions of the dormitories and classes were perfect and the pupils in excellent health. It afforded me much pleasure to report that during this recent outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever, in the Colony, the School enjoyed perfect immunity from this mysterious disease.

For the Oxford Preliminary and the Junior and Senior Examination of the University of

Hongkong, the School presented its scholars and obtained good results.

The Lagard Scholarship was won by Miss Dolly Haynes.

Besides the ordinary School work, the pupils have taken a keen interest in war work, by giving willing help in several directions. Some of them have also taken part in the street and office-office collection on "Our Day," "Heather Day," and the recent celebration in connection with "St. George's Day," on 23rd, ult.

Two courses of lectures on First Aid and Home Nursing were very kindly given by Dr. Koch. These lectures were greatly appreciated by the pupils who went in for both the examinations and passed.

The Day scholars took part as usual in the sports held under the auspices of the Hongkong Public Schools and St. Joseph's College, and won several prizes.

The Reverend Mother Superior and Staff beg me to thank your Ladyship for so graciously accepting to distribute the School rewards and for the kind interest you continue to take in the welfare of the French Convent.

The Prize Winners.

Those winning prizes were as follows:—

Kindergarten Class.—Marjorie Hansen, Lilia Mercier, John Pan, Oswald Olson, Hilda Solomon, George Chew, Cissy Polley, Jessie Johnson, Fatima Curreen, Mariam Curreen, George Pearson, Cyril Warren, Everdina Orm, Sidney Edgar, George Orm, Violet Johnson and Wilfred Avock.

Class "B"—William Nolan, Alma O'Hoy, Kathleen McEwen, Esie Simpson, Stanley Olson, John Johnson, Frank Pritchard, Jack Pritchard, Kathleen M'okay, Susan Greenfield, Sheik Basmil and Gladys de Souza.

Classes 8 and 7.—Felicie Raskine, Joan Crispin, Alda T'waine, Clara Chang, Nancy McEwen, Shafira I-mail, Minnie Lin, Maria Jeauquet, Yvonne Perrin, Ruby Chua, Andrea Tvevassan, Maria de Meneses, Vera Stanley, Elisabeth Pearson, Teresa Jeauquet, Marjorie Windebank, Madeleine Thorenass, Amalia d'Assuncao, Agnes Pan, Ida Morrison, Beatrice Hardwick, Floren Hansen, Norma See Chin, Daisy Brown.

Certificates of Merit.—Mary O'Hoy, Winnie Ying, Minnie Karavasa, Emily Landolt, Kathleen Akbar, Parris Ratonjse, Jean O'Hoy, and Jean Johnson.

Special Class for Chinese.—Mary Lamb, Phyllis Obui, Fanny Wong, Anna Suen, Lily Law, and Daisy Law.

Class 6.—Gladys Imsell, Hawa el Arcelli, Hannah Solomon, Esie Jeauquet, Laura Lobato, Kathleen Simmons, Leonora Collaco, Florence Solomon, Ida Simpson and Stella Jeauquo.

Remove Classes 5-4.—Oathie Russell, Thelma Wilson, Marie Gomes, Marie Lobato, Phyllis Goodall, Marie Fernandes, Constance Smith, Geraldine Smith, Scastone Weil, Cecilia Franco, Bertha Rodriguez, May Chan, Adelina dos Remedios, Mabel Solomon, Cathleen Lysaugh, and Maggie Lysaugh.

Certificates of Merit.—Mary Pow, Rosebud Young, Elina See Chin, Marie Nolan, Emilia Roselet, Vyvienne Young, Annie Akbar, Ruby Chua, Elida Imsell, Margaret Pan, Lily Ferguson, and Molly Rahman.

Class 3.—Edith Soares, Doris Windebank, Gladys Brock, and Gerrie Simmons.

Certificates of Merit.—Phyllis See Chin, Nina Lourenco, Nina H. Seland, and Ruby Young.

Class 2.—Aurea Osvalho, Rosie White, Elsie Noronha, and Maria de Souza.

Certificates of Merit.—Good conduct, application, politeness, drawing and needlework.—Mary Mathias, General improvement, French, music, drawing and needlework.—Marie Noronha, Oxford University preliminary certificates and certificates of merit for good conduct, politeness, regular attendance, music and French.—Florence Hamilton, Oxford University preliminary certificates and the Lagard Scholarship.—Dolly Haynes, Hongkong University Junior certificate.—May Ramsey and Aldo d'Almeida Franco, Hongkong University Senior, certificate.—Andrea Baudet, and Rita Haseland.

Home Nursing Certificate.—Doris Windebank, Edith Soares, Gladys Brock, Nina Haseland, Ruby Young, Adelina Remedios, Vyvienne Young, Ethel Arcelli, Annie Akbar, Margaret Pan, Rosie White, Maria de Souza, Elsie Noronha, Lily Haynes, Flo Rodney, Marie Noronha, Aldo Franco, Mary Mathias, May Ramsey, Andrea Baudet, and Rita Haseland.

Certificates of merit for good conduct, general application, general proficiency and French.—Bia Haseland.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Our Arab friends may drive the Turk towards the Dead Sea, and even into it, but unless they sit on the enemy's head they will never drown him in its waters. This remarkable sea is not only the most depressed in the globe—nearly 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean—but its waters are the densest of all waters. The Dead Sea is a natural brine, in which one cannot sink. The water contains 24 parts of salts per 100, or about seven times the proportion of ordinary sea water. And yet naturalists report this pickle has life.

An anxious quarter of an hour was endured by the late Sir John Wolfe Barry during the construction of his masterpiece the Tower Bridge, when the two huge leaves were being slung into position. Each of these fascinating "gates" weighs a thousand tons, and the slightest error in measurement might have resulted in a disastrous deadlock as they came into position. Thanks to Messrs Armstrong's accuracy, the halves settled down and Sir John's heart resumed its normal beat. The Tower Bridge was one of the first structures in England in which a steel frame "camouflaged" with masonry was employed. Engineers were aghast at the deception, but artists rejoiced in its aesthetic effect and the Tower of London escaped the blow to its picturesque quality which must have fallen upon it had the famous bridge floated its steel skeleton after the manner of the Hungerford monstrosity.

Bishop Montgomery, who has lately hinted at resigning the secretaryship of the S.P.G., has now decided to lay down his office on October 1. The bishop has been an ideal secretary of a great missionary society, a good speaker, a far travelled observer, a careful man of business. He married a daughter of Dean Farrar, and is mentioned in the biography of Farrar's friend, Bishop Phillips Brooks. Dr. Montgomery was a school fellow with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Press criticism of great generals, embarrassing and hateful to every good citizen, is by no means so fierce as in former years. Maxwell, the biographer of the Duke of Wellington, has placed on record the extraordinary fact that neither disaster nor victory softened the malignity of his newspaper enemies. Disaster became an irredeemable calamity, and victory was used as a ground for raising expectations so high as to bring about bitter disappointment. "If I had been at any time capable," said the Duke, "of doing what these gentlemen expected, I should now, I believe, be in the moon."

It would be interesting to know what form of mental recreation the ex Tsar finds to relieve the tedium of his imprisonment at Tobolsk. Environment might suggest the night chemistry, for his remote prison is a cradle of science. Siberia is peopled mainly by colonists who fled from Russian autocracy and by those who were sent there, like the ex-Tsar, as prisoners. One scholar, and one only, has that 4,000,000 miles of territory given as—Mendeleef, whose periodic law enabled him not only to weigh and classify known elements, but to predict weight and classify elements yet to be discovered. He came from Tobolsk.

Gladys Brock, Nina Haseland, Ruby Young, Adelina Remedios, Vyvienne Young, Ethel Arcelli, Annie Akbar, Margaret Pan, Rosie White, Maria de Souza, Elsie Noronha, Lily Haynes, Flo Rodney, Marie Noronha, Aldo Franco, Mary Mathias, May Ramsey, Andrea Baudet, and Rita Haseland.

Certificates of merit for good conduct, general application, general proficiency and French.—Bia Haseland.

WORLD
OVER-POPULATION.

An Appalling Prospect.

Are there worse times in store for the world than even those in which we are now living? Mr. H. G. Hutchinson, writing in the *Quarterly Review*, invites us to believe that the moment of extreme stress has by no means fallen upon humanity. He foresees what he terms the "real armageddon," when the world becomes so congested with humanity that the people have to war against each other for a foothold. Is that time within measurable distance? From an examination of statistics Mr. Hutchinson draws the conclusion that the world will be congested with humanity in something less than two centuries hence. It has been estimated that the earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase. That estimate is generally endorsed by a number of census and rate-of-increase figures, drawn from different sources. Moreover, it is only approximately correct, it would still seem to point to a situation in the near future such as man has never been faced with in all the ages of his history. "What will that congestion mean for our descendants in no very remote degree?"

"When a man of energy," writes Mr. Hutchinson, "finds himself so encumbered and crowded to-day that there seems to be no room for him in his solution of the crowding problem, what will it be like in the year 2100 A.D.? No longer will the European, for whom the old world has no place, be able to say, 'I will go overseas.' There is space for me." Only two centuries, at the most, will pass and there will be no room for him. He will find footing if at all, in a new land only on condition of thrusting out from it—that is to say, thrusting to his death—some previous inhabitant. Is not the prospect sufficiently appalling?"

"Humanity, as it would seem, may expect something like two centuries of respite before congestion becomes world complete; yet, with every increasing generation, the stress must grow tighter. And during those centuries in what manner, we may ask, will man proceed with his evolution? Changes there will be, no doubt, but in one essential matter we may be very sure man will not change."

"We do not need to travel so far into the region of conjecture as speculative, though still perfectly possible, to foresee a future that will try the steadfastness, the courage, the organization, the self-control and every highest quality of humanity as they have never before been tried. To-day we are filled with wonder at the madness and wickedness of Germany, which has thrown more than half the world into misery unspeakable in a war wholly unnecessary. War in 1914 was in no sense a necessity for Germany, for the German, if crowded in native country, had but to cross the sea, and there was ample room for him."

"With the passage of another century and a half that free footing will be his no longer. He and every man going from his own land will need to fight in order to gain a place in another. What is to be the issue? Can we question but that it will be war, bitter war, war not of a nation's choosing, but thrust almost of necessity upon nations, war to conquer the room to live?"

"The battle, then, the inevitable, can hardly fail to be to the strong. It looks as though that nation or that race which is most populous, most prepared, most ruthless, is the nation that will win, and will possess the earth. The preliminary skirmishes, it is to be presumed, will be not so much in the nature of any battle of giants as of the pitiful destruction of the lower races. Gradually they will be shifted altogether from the scene, to make way for the more serious drama in which the best-equipped and strongest nations will complete for final domination."

"It is increasingly likely, so locomotion and communication become easier, that the lordship of a world thus reduced in its dimensions will fall into the hands of one sole authority. It seems almost certain that we have to foresee the strongest nation dominating, decimating, finally exterminating all those that are weaker, until that nation itself shall eventually replenish the whole habitable surface of the globe. What then? What are we to do when we once more turn the page? That the struggle which has so far been for national predominance and possession has to take on itself a fratricidal character—brother fighting brother for a living space upon the earth, what 'modus vivendi' in the form of a strict regulation of the birth rate to match the death rate will the world masters contrive, so that conditions may not be altogether intolerable? These are questions to be asked; it is for them, not for us, to find the answer. More than enough for us to realize that before such an extreme congestion can be reached life as we to-day envisage and enjoy it will long have ceased to be worth living. The 'open spaces,' the 'lungs of cities,' will have been claimed for the inexorable necessity of building a dwelling upon them years before. Either that, or man must become again a race of troglodytes."

Dwelling beneath the earth, and growing his foodstuff upon the surface, man for a time may cheat the fate with which the world congestion threatens him. It can but delay for a brief while the supreme hour. Safe for a cataclysm which will destroy terrestrial life a new man will be able to find a place on the earth only on condition of thrusting another off it. That, as far as his life on earth can take him, is the destiny towards which man manifestly is moving. Well, indeed, might Huxley say that evolution promises us no millennium."

"It is a destiny from which two lessons, at least, are no less manifest than the fact itself. The first is a lesson which may point man more emphatically to the recognition that his ultimate destiny—the destiny which really matters—is not an affair of this earth at all. If this were all, then evolution, far from being on the road towards a millennium, would be an age-long journey to no goal at all, a means towards no end. A few may still, in spite of clear vision of the terrific stress that has to come, believe in the ultimate perfectibility of man upon this earth. They are souls endowed with a patience and long-sufferance that is passing marvellous when we consider that Neanderthal man was already so far advanced in thought as to hold distinct views of an after-life, and when we consider, beside that curious picture, the long space which seems to separate humanity from perfection to-day. With that comparison in mind the believer in terrestrial perfectibility must appeal to most of us as a being gifted with an optimism which we can but admire, which we can never hope to rival."

"And with a future so immediate and so inevitably spread before their eyes, we may yet hear people speak with smug complacency of the course of the world, after the present war, as if humanity's development were to continue on in under precisely the same conditions as in the past, when man was fulfilling his destiny of replenishing the earth. They are blind, as it appears, to the obvious, the necessary and the very drastic changes in circumstances when that part of his fate shall have been accomplished and he shall proceed to the next and infinitely shrewder problem of his life on an already fully replenishing earth. It is not an amazing prospect. But what could be amusing, were it not pathetic, is the talk of the 'general disarmament' and of the 'abiding peace' which are to be among the natural consequences of the satisfactory termination of this war. Such talk is idle, and pitiful as it seems, there are such talkers who believe in what they say. More pathetic still in days of a not very remote future, will be the fate of our people if they and their rulers allow themselves to be

PRESIDENT WILSON.

Straffed by 'German Emperors' Brother.

The New York *Literary Digest* says:—
Hate-songs and miscellaneous curses, big and little, have been showered upon our allies by every Tom, Dick, and Harry in the hysterical realm of William II. until they aren't worth printing here any more, with paper at its present price. To print this one page requires six tons of paper, and only a *strafe* of the first order is worth it. We are afforded one, however, by no less a royal personage than the Kaiser's brother-in-law, who has looked all around the horizon to discover some one big enough to shoot at, and has picked the American President, perhaps after reading in some of our Republican papers that he is the most powerful autocrat in the world. Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the German Emperor, takes his title from a province richly suggestive of Prussian rapacity, but, forgetting all that, he has the cool assurance to contribute an article on "American Morality" to the Berlin *Nord und Sud*, a periodical edited by the ferocious Dr. Ludwig Stein, and the Duke outdoes even that artist in hate in his virulence. He remarks:—

"This President dares to express his moral indignation about German conditions and to speak of the influence which the German monarchy exercises on other peoples. The most superficial knowledge of American conditions teaches one that Russia is the only country where corruption is on a par with the corruption in America. The American money magnate is without shame. Every one of them has his two Senators and several members of Congress in his pocket. Nothing is thought of this, it is so usual. Mr. Wilson knows all about it, and yet he has the face to castigate us. Every official in Germany is able to show the white waistcoat of a blameless life."

"I do not believe that one in a thousand American citizens has the slightest knowledge of the German Constitution or he would know that the Imperial suffrage is more democratic than that of America and that the Reichstag is not hampered by a Senate. Under these circumstances how dare the President pose before Germany as a leader of democracy and a moral preacher? Were he not the leader of so huge a country we might regard him as just a political mountebank."

After having thus struffed the President, this Duke Pecksniff gravely informs us that hate is foreign to his nature, and not only to his, but to that of all the noble German people. He proceeds:

"We Germans do not hate like the Latin races. Hate is foreign to our nature, but I am sure that were a referendum of the German people taken to-day as to the man they most detest, there would be a unanimous vote for President Wilson. Not because by his supply of munitions to our enemies he has occasioned the loss of so many of our soldiers' lives, not because he has made an unjust war against us, but because of his phariseism, because of his unctuous indignation, which is so contrary to his actual deeds. He might have kept the peace of the world, but instead of that he allowed himself to become the creature of the Morgan trust. He succumbed to plutocratic influences in their most frightful form."

Duke Ernst Gunther was born in 1863 and is the younger brother of the Kaiser's wife. He is "Heir to Norway, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Count of Stormarn and the Ditmarschen, and Duke of Oldenburg." In 1904 he claimed the grand-ducal throne of Oldenburg, but his claim was not admitted.

hypnotised by the suggestion of this smooth folly, if they fail to realize the situation towards which humanity is most inevitably working, fail to prepare for the dire clash that is absolutely bound to come.

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To show the rise in business attained during last year we give some of the increases (in gold dollars) over the preceding twelve months:—Assets, \$7,211,178; cash income, \$789,866; new assurances issued and actually paid for in cash, \$5,039,270; assurance in force at end of year, \$30,436,245; profits paid or allotted to policy-holders, \$449,488. The total payments to policy-holders during 1917 reached the enormous figure of \$8,849,245, while actual profit paid or allotted during the past five years have totalled \$5,224,983.93. Another indication of the liberal manner in which policy-holders have been treated is to be found in the fact that the payments thereto and the assets held therefor exceed the premiums received by no less a sum than \$6,893,261, and showing the financial strength of the Company it may be pointed out that the undivided surplus at the end of 1917 over all liabilities, including capital, stood at \$8,650,701.

It is thus evident that the Company is very firmly established, and a query will show that the terms of business are of most attractive character.

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ENTERTAINMENT.Another Bright Performance by
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The Misses Aileen and Doris Woods gave another of their Cabaret entertainments in the Chamber of Commerce Room of the City Hall last night. The audience was large and extremely appreciative of the entertainers, who gave a splendid selection from their repertoire of American songs and dances. The Misses Woods sang with great spirit and danced with much grace, and to the evident enjoyment of all. Among the "Broadway hits" most popular were "Somewhere in France is the Lily," "Over there," "There's Egypt in your dreamy eyes," "Down south everybody's happy," "Where do we go from here, boys?" "Just a little bit more," "You made the world for me," "Sweet Emeline, my Gal" and "Hawaii, I'm lonesome for you." It was an extremely merry and bright entertainment and the applause was loud and frequent. At the piano, Mrs. Harry Woods accompanied most efficiently.

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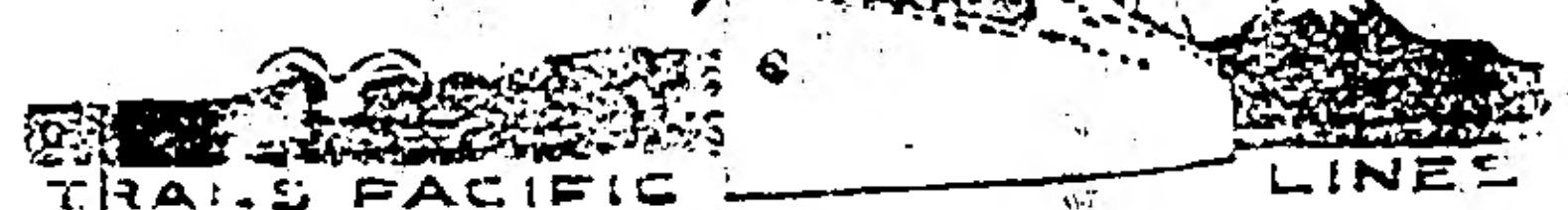
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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haifan	A. E. Hodgins	10th May at noon.
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FOR SWATOW.

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NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Loksang	Thur., 9th May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 10th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 11th May at daylight.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Wed., 15th May at daylight.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Thur., 16th May at daylight.
MANILA	Esang	Fri., 17th May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 18th May at noon.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kaitai, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Pensions for Merchant Seamen.

The Mercantile Marine Service Association has for many years advocated the inauguration of a system of State pensions for merchant seamen as it is felt that this would be a big step in the direction of raising the popularity of the service and infusing new blood into it. Under present circumstances, what inducements are offered to tempt parents to enter their sons for this perilous profession? A three years' apprenticeship to drudgery for which a heavy premium must be paid and no remuneration granted in return; the prime of life spent in a dangerous and hazardous existence, where in one day a man may fall from the highest to the lowest rung of the ladder, and an old age dependent upon charity. The institution of pensions after a specified number of years of service would do much towards removing some of the worries of the present generation of seamen, and would ensure that the right class of man is attracted to maintain the stamina and fibre of the next. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that the executive committee of the Navy League has had under consideration for some time the question of submitting to his Majesty's Government a definite proposal for the creation of a scheme of pensions for merchant seamen. At a meeting held on the 7th inst., presided over by the Duke of Buccleuch, it was decided on the motion of Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P., seconded by Mr. Basil Peto, M.P., that a conference be arranged with the representatives of the various organisations interested in this proposal with a view to appropriate steps being taken for the consideration of a practical scheme. With this end in view, the executive committee of the Navy League have invited the co-operation of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, and the last-named body has been asked to send a representative to the preliminary meeting, which takes place at the Navy League offices on Tuesday next, the 19th inst. Mr. Thomas Scott, secretary of the Association, has accordingly been deputed by the Council to represent the Association on that occasion, and interesting developments are anticipated as a result of the conference.

Pooling Resources in Ships.

The Allied Maritime Council, whose formation was decided upon towards the end of last year, is now in existence, and has held its first meetings in London this week, says the "Daily Chronicle" of March 14. Its object is to do for the Alliance as a whole what the institution of a Shipping Controller does for any single country. It obtains the necessary statistics, showing what are the imports most vitally needed by each of the Allied nations, and what shipping resources are available to carry them. It is thus enabled to arrange our various needs upon a scale according to their relative importance, and so direct the use of the available shipping that "everyone shall have bread before anyone has cake." As we are the principal shipping nation in the Alliance, there is a sense in which every pooling scheme of this kind is carried out at our expense. We are, however, quite willing to make the sacrifice, where the need is clearly shown, and one of the advantages of the Council should be to enable us to make univocal decisions between the simultaneous claims of different Allies, where it is impossible to meet them all. A machinery of this kind if capably worked is equivalent in its practical effects to the addition of a certain amount of tonnage to the Allied resources. For actual additions we must depend chiefly on shipbuilding, and especially on that of the British yards; but some increases are still being obtained from agreements with neutral countries. The recent agreement between America and Sweden has rendered available an increased amount of Swedish tonnage; the arrangement regarding the use of the Dutch shipping at present in Allied harbours makes a further addition to our common resources. Useful, however, as these measures are, they are only makeshifts; as a permanent means of replacing vessels sunk by submarine there is no substitute for our own shipbuilding; and on the possibility of our speeding up its progress depends that of saving our cause from defeat.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

A GREEK COLONEL MURDERED.

London, May 6.
A German report recently announced the death from apoplexy at Goeritz of Colonel Hatzopoulos, who surrendered Serres and Kavalla to the Bulgarians. It is now ascertained that Hatzopoulos was murdered by a Greek sergeant as a result of a conspiracy among the Greek officers interned at Goeritz.

U-BOAT LACKS FOOD.

Las Palmas, May 5.
The Spanish vessel Achur with a cargo of rice from India has arrived. She was stopped fifty miles off the African coast by a submarine, the commander of which sent back on the Achur two of his crew who were severely injured during a fight with a British transport, which was sunk. The Captain and First Officer of the transport were prisoners aboard the submarine. The Germans demanded provisions as they had none aboard. The Captain of the Achur said his own provisions were exhausted owing to the length of the voyage and they were living on the cargo. The Germans then asked for five sacks of rice, which the Captain gave them.

DESTRUCTION OF A SUBMARINE.

London, May 6.
An interesting account of the destruction of German mine-laying submarine No. 39 has reached London from a Dutch correspondent. No. 39 was commanded by Otto Khrant, who is a close personal friend of Prince Henry of Prussia and a frequent visitor at the latter's castle at Kiel and before Khrant left Kiel with No. 39 Prince Henry came to the pier to wish him good voyage. No. 39 left base at midnight carrying several torpedoes and a large quantity of gun ammunition out on mines as the trip was in the nature of a shake-down for the crew who had all seen service in other submarines. After sinking the Norwegian ship Hans Knick and the British steamer Hans Larsen No. 39 sighted another Norwegian vessel, namely the Ida, at which on Khrant's orders she continued to fire despite the fact that the steamer had stopped. The German gun layer, after he had obtained several direct hits, asked Khrant if he could cease and Khrant replied "Go on firing." When he finally ceased one of the Ida's boats came alongside and said two wounded men were left aboard, but it was subsequently discovered they were killed while being lowered into the boat. The Germans accelerated the sinking by using bombs. No. 39 later opened fire at what she thought was another steamer. She had to deal with sterner stuff than defenceless tramps this time for she was immediately answered by a salvo from a British destroyer. She dived a bit too late for a depth charge shook her causing a leak in her conning tower. Water poured into the conning tower. The crew took panic, and No. 39 rose helplessly to the surface only to immediately receive a volley of shells from the destroyer. Khrant and six other members of the crew were killed. The destroyer saved seventeen others including the captain and chief engineer of the Hans Larsen, who had been taken prisoner, unharmed.

GERMANY AND NEUTRAL VESSELS.

Amsterdam, May 6.
A new German regulation withdraws the protection of neutral flag as regards any ships (which henceforth will be treated as enemy ships) belonging to a country which has concluded an agreement with the enemy respecting the cessation of tonnage if the greater part of the merchantmen of the country concerned is sailing for the enemy.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, May 6.
Up to April 30, 755 Norwegian vessels, amounting in tonnage to over a million, were lost owing to the war and 998 Norwegian sailors were drowned. Fifty-three ships with crews numbering over 700 are missing, two thirds of whom are believed to be war losses.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL DESTROYED.

Paris, May 6.
German airmen have deliberately destroyed an American hospital near the front, but only two doctors were injured as the hospital was evacuated in the beginning of April.

COTTON OPERATIVES' DEMAND.

London, May 5.
At a meeting at Manchester yesterday of the Executives of all the Cotton Trade Unions, representing over 350,000 workers, it was decided to ask for an advance of thirty per cent in wages.

DIED AT HONOLULU.

Death of Mr. A. B. Bryson, of Hongkong.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death at Honolulu, while on the way to America, of Mr. Andrew Birrell Bryson, a partner in the local firm of Messrs. Banker and Company. Death was due to meningitis from intestinal infection.

The deceased, who was 34 years of age, left Hongkong just three weeks ago by the Teno Maru, intending to make a business trip to the United States. On arrival at Honolulu he was taken ill, and a cable received here on Saturday stated that his condition was dangerous. A later message indicated that the illness had reached a critical stage, and yesterday came the sad news that he died on the previous night.

The late Mr. Bryson had a host of friends in the Colony, amongst whom, by reason of his invariable geniality and manliness of character, he was intensely popular. He was a keen sportsman, being a prominent member of the Koyloon Cricket Club, in the

golfing section of which he was a keen and capable player. Deceased was an old member of the Volunteer Reserves, in which he was a Company Sergeant, and at the time of the creation of the Hongkong Defence Corps, he was attached to "B" Company with the same rank as hitherto. Prior to becoming associated with Messrs. Banker and Co., with whom he had been for the past five years, he was connected with Messrs. A. B. Moulder and Co. He married some years ago a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. O. Lesbirel, and with the widow and four children the utmost sympathy will be felt in their sudden and painful bereavement.

A Cheating Hawker.

A deliberate case of falsified scales was heard before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when a hawker was charged with having a pair of scales eleven per cent against the purchaser. Inspector Torrett stated that the scales were deliberately put out by the addition of cash, all the way round the dish. His Worship ordered the scales to be confiscated and fined defendant \$10.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

The Chief Justice and Police Duty.

The case was resumed at the Criminal Sessions this morning in which two Chinese, named Ip Hoi and Pan Lam, alias Tai Lo Ka, were charged with the murder of Lai Man, at 43, Yee Wo Street, on March 15th.

The first prisoner, whose case was taken first, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O. B. E., prosecuted on behalf of the Attorney General and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Tsun Min Chan (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner).

The following were empanelled on the jury:—Messrs. P. O. Potts, E. Thorp, D. Ritchie, D. S. Levy, V. F. D'Assavedo, J. A. Sanh, and G. A. Carvalho.

Inspector Sim was recalled, and was questioned by his Lordship as to what he had said yesterday with regard to defendant's nose having had an appearance of blood on it. His Lordship said there was nothing in this statement in the Magistrate's notes. It was most important.

Inspector Sim:—When I gave evidence at the Magistracy and referred to prisoner pointing to his nose, I also added that the prisoner's left nostril appeared to have been bleeding.

His Lordship:—It is a most important point and I cannot think the Magistrate could have heard it or he would have certainly recorded it.

Inspector Sim:—I am certain I said it.

Asked by his Lordship if he had anything to say, Mr. Jenkin said that neither the Crown, who had had charge of the case, nor himself had any knowledge of this fact, nor had the Crown Solicitor's department any recollection whatever that such a statement had been made. If it had it would have been unlikely that it would have been forgotten.

His Lordship:—I think you have exercised very proper discretion you are not prepared to say the Inspector did not make the statement.

Mr. Jenkin:—Mr. Longinotto says that this point is so important that he could not see how he could have missed it, and the same appears to apply to the Magistrate.

His Lordship:—I must accept your statement. I have frequently had occasion to refer to the unfortunate habit police officers have of keeping back evidence which is most important to the Court. Very strong evidence is necessary to characterise the action of a responsible police officer for not bringing forward evidence before the Court.

Inspector Sim:—I told the Magistrate about it.

His Lordship:—As I say, I must accept your story. Mr. Chan gave a short address in defence of prisoner, after which evidence was given by prisoner himself, who said he saw deceased being struck but was forced to say nothing. There had been a quarrel over a woman which both deceased and the second prisoner wanted.

After a lengthy cross-examination, Mr. Jenkin, addressed the jury, saying there were only two persons who could have committed the murder and they were Tai Lo Ka and prisoner, both or one of them. When the two men were accused of the murder the prisoner stood mute when he had every opportunity to say something.

At the conclusion of His Lordship's summing up, the jury retired but were only absent for a few minutes, returning with a verdict of "Guilty."

His Lordship, in passing sentence of death, said that the prisoner had been found guilty of a very brutal murder—almost as brutal as it was possible to conceive. The jury, by their verdict, had found, and he did not think that there was much doubt about it, that the prisoner was present, aiding and taking part in the murder of the unfortunate man.

Sentence of death was then passed in the usual way. The case against the other man charged in connection with the same murder will be taken later.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Sun Yat-sen Talks of Going Abroad.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of May 7 as follows:—

At a meeting of the Special Parliament in regard to the reorganisation of the Military Government, on the 7th inst., in the presence of 77 members, a representative from the Military Government read a letter from the Generalissimo resigning his post and saying he will leave for abroad. Some of Dr. Sun's supporters declared that the second reading of the resolution for the reorganisation must be postponed until the confirmation of the other provinces has arrived, and that the resignation of the Generalissimo must be refused for the time being, until the Union Military Government is formed. This was strongly objected to by a majority of other members, 51 in number, and after many heated arguments between the two parties, disorder prevailed. Then the President, followed by a number of members, retired. The remaining 26 members immediately elected a Provisional President and decided that the Generalissimo's resignation be refused, the second reading of the resolution regarding the reorganisation being postponed sine die.

Feng Sing-to, Commander of Yunnan troops in Chai-chow, has returned to Canton and has proposed to the Tachun that the plan for attacking Fokien be by both Army and Navy. Admiral Lam Po-yih has agreed to despatch the cruisers Hoi Sum and Tung On to Swatow.

One of the important matters discussed during a meeting in the Tachun's Yamen on the 8th inst. was that the Tachun proposed to borrow two months' rent taxes from the landlords to meet the Government's urgent necessities. Some proposed to borrow from the taxant gambling monopolist, while others proposed to collect the house tax one year in advance, but no decision was arrived at.

A telegram from Sun Chuan-huan to various important persons in the South states that there is no hope for peace and they had better prepare for war.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

Alteration of Opening Performance.

Owing to the delay occasioned in the sailing date of the steamer by which the Frawley Company are due to arrive in Hongkong the opening performance of the Company will not take place on Monday evening, as originally announced. It will probably be on Tuesday. There has been no alteration in the repertoire, except that the play arranged for Friday, May 17, "Tiger Rose" will not now be presented, the other plays fitting into the altered dates.

The opening production will be "The House of Glass," this to be followed on subsequent evenings by "Cheating Cheaters," "The Boomerang," "The Rainbow," "It Pays to Advertise," etc.

Booking is now open at Messrs. Moutrie and Company, at the usual prices.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Last Evening's Play.

The War Charities Court on the Hongkong Cricket Ground was well patronised last evening when M. K. and M. W. Lo met and defeated N. E. Kent and F. A. Redmond in the Doubles Championship event. The match was one of interesting play, but the brothers Lo played the more accurately and with a fund of initiative and resource. They full deserved their victory. The scores in their favour were:—8-1, 6-4, 7-5.

Other results were:—Handicap Singles "A"—J. B. Irvine (recores 4/8) beat Rev. J. L. Cooper Hunt (recores 3/8) 4-6, 10-8, 6-3.

Handicap Doubles—E. B. Hallifax and A. G. M. Fletcher (recores 15/1) beat J. Stalker and E. Abraham (recores 1-6, 8-6, 8-4). Handicap Singles "B"—P. E. Cobb (recores 15) beat E. W. Weyler (recores 15) 7-5, 6-2.

FUTURE OF THE FAR EAST.

Orient's Place in World Affairs After the War.

Mr. James Maxon, Vard, Missionary in China of the Methodist Episcopal Board, writes in the New York Evening Post as follows:—

"After the war the Orient will play a far larger part in world affairs than ever before." So speaks the leading English daily of the Far East. And those who understand world affairs have no slightest doubt that that is true. The Far East is more wide awake with the rest of each new sun, and business sees new vast fortunes to be made in those lands. It is time for the United States to stop talking of the yellow peril, it is time to stop depicting the Asiatic and to face the fact of the Pacific Basin in a fair and statesman-like way.

What I shall say relates largely to China, though the whole problem is so complex that all the Far East must be included in the conclusions.

(1.) Area. Think of China and its vast extent, far larger than the United States; then think of Japan, with Korea and Formosa, and then add in the wonderland of Malaysia. In such wide areas there is room for a much larger population than has ever existed there.

(2.) The soil of China is marvellously rich. The Chinese farmer averages two crops a year on every field, and on the great fertile Cheng-tu plain in western China they raise four crops a year. Newer methods and other varieties of foodstuffs will yield yet larger returns.

(3.) There are no richer mines of coal and iron anywhere. A well-known mining expert says that there is enough coal in the one province of Shanai to last the whole world thousands of years. There is a good supply in fifteen of China's eighteen provinces. The region around Hankow is rapidly becoming one of the great iron centres of the world. Where there are large quantities of coal and iron a great industrial future is assured.

(4.) Man. There are four hundred million Chinese, and one hundred years from now there will be a far larger number. Railroads and new steamship lines will make migration possible, and the unoccupied regions of Manchuria, Mongolia, Siberia, and Malaysia will be filled with people.

With such measureless resources and with the greatest supply of labour on the face of the earth, a great future for China lies just ahead. What part is America to take in this New Day on the Pacific? China and Japan are both friendly to the United States. Witness the bronze statue of John Hay to be erected in Peking by vote of the Chinese Parliament, the recent treaty with Japan, and the whole attitude of the recent Japanese Commission to the United States.

America has a great and challenging opportunity to help solve the questions that relate to the Chinese situation. We must go to Asia, not to exploit, but to serve; not to enrich ourselves, but to enrich her mentally, materially, and spiritually.

The Government needs to fully and adequately understand the situation in the Orient. There ought to be a Secretary of State for the Far East. A man of vision and experience could do this country and humanity an immeasurable service in such a position. In the New World order that will emerge after the war, if this country deals with the whole world situation worthily, there ought to be at least two prominently able men in our State Department—one to deal with affairs in Europe and one to deal with questions in the Far East. America's destiny is on the Pacific. God forbid that we should miss our opportunity there for lack of capable leadership. There must be a man in charge of Far Eastern questions, who understands the difficulties, appreciates the opportunities, and is sympathetic toward the man from Asia.

In government, in commerce, in missions, we must see things in the large and must realise our measureless opportunity for friendship and leadership in the best things.

"Is America big enough for such momentous days?"

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HOW 60 SEAMEN DIED ON PATROL.

The Raid in Dover Straits.

The German destroyer raid into the English Channel on the night of February 14th had for its primary aim the destruction of the auxiliary patrol forces on outpost duty. A large force was chosen for the enterprise, comprising ten at least of Germany's largest and fastest destroyers.

"Raider tactics" of German destroyers amount to this: they sortie on a chosen night, a hand closed round the firing key of every gun and torpedo-tube. Every surface craft sighted is an enemy, and they fire at sight, moving without lights at top speed. It must be admitted that they thus possess an initial advantage of which they might reasonably be expected to make the most. Indeed the wonder is not so much that they were not intercepted in the inky darkness of 1,000 square miles, but that they did not make more of their opportunity.

On the night in question one of the drifter patrol had sighted a submarine on the surface, attempting to break through the vigilant cordon of patrol craft. Off went the drifter in jubilant pursuit, signalling to her consorts to join the hunt, and the remainder joined her like a pack of basnet hounds on the trail of an otter. The enemy destroyers, casting about in the darkness, sighted the "Tally-ho!" rocket and swept down upon the drifters, intent upon their own business, from at least four quarters simultaneously.

The Germans appear to have worked in pairs. The leading boat of each couple switched on a blinding searchlight for the few seconds necessary to get an accurate range, and then the forced slowed down to carry out the deliberate work of destruction. In the words of one of the survivors, "It was awful—just slaughter."

The enemy closed in nearly all cases to within 50 yards of their victims, poured two salvos of high explosive shell into each, and passed on. They had no time for fancy shooting, and there were few misses.

In one case a German destroyer misjudged her distance, and came so close to her victim that she was unable to depress her guns sufficiently to bring them to bear on the little target. She fired as she rolled instead, and the drifter Gloverbank turned on the instant into a splintered shambles, buried in clouds of steam and rocketing sparks.

Only one man survived the first salvo—Deckhand Plans, R.N.E. He blundered forward to the gun through the flames and fumes of burning shell, and finding it loaded, returned the fire at point-blank range, single-handed, half-blinded, stupefied by smoke and din.

It was brave work, but all round him in the darkness amid the flames of guns and blazing ships and all the savagery of that onslaught the drifter patrol was taking its cruel but a whit less gallantly. The survivors, lamped, carrying their wounded with them, and padded clear of the blazing wreckage that swirled minutes before had been ship and home.

The two engines of the Violet May, Engineman Ewing and Engineman Noble, succeeded in launching their boat and lowered into it his mate, mortally wounded, and a wounded deckhand. The remainder of the crew lay inextricably entangled in the blazing wreckage, dead. The survivors paddled clear, waited till the enemy had passed on, and then closed their little ship again. The fire had hold of her forward steam was pouring from her wrecked engine-room, and the ammunition was exploding broad-cast about her decks.

"A doot, she's sinkin'," said Ewing, stoutly. Noble said nothing. He was no given o' much to speech, but he made the "painter" first, and proceeded to climb aboard again. Ewing followed, and between them they fought and overcame the fire.

"Dian leave me, Jamie," cried the mate, piteously. "Dian leave me in the little boat." "No, no," was the reply. "We'll go

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Sale of Work and Entertainment.

In the City Hall this afternoon the Victoria Branch of the Ministering Children's League held a preliminary sale of work, which was followed by an entertainment in the Theatre Royal.

There was one large stall at the sale of work, this being provided over by Mrs. Middleton Warren, assisted by Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. Pacey, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Knapton, and Mrs. Springer. The sale was held from five o'clock, comprised dancing and songs by children, and also the presentation of the first page from "The Merchant of Venice" by children of the Victoria British School and Tennyson's Dream of Fair Women by a number of ladies.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer of St. George's Day Fund begs to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of undenoted donations:—

Proceeds of Sweep, per Tackoo Rifle Club, \$138.00
Mr. W. A. Nowers, Wanchow, \$100.00

FOOD FIGURES FROM OTHER LANDS.

The following figures from other lands may be given for the purpose of comparison:—

Paris.—The level of retail food prices in April (the latest available figures) was 47 per cent above that of July, 1914.

Holland.—The increase in the cost of food between 1914 and 1917 for a rural working class family of 18 is 107 per cent, and for a family of six, 118 per cent.

Denmark.—The average increase in prices of necessities in July, 1917, as compared with prices in July, 1914, was 152 per cent. (bread, 231 per cent, butter, milk, beef and mutton, 150; bacon and pork, 148.)

Sweden.—The cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical household in food, fuel, and light represents an increase of 74.9 per cent in comparison with July, 1914.

Vienna.—The general level of prices was about 212 per cent above that recorded for July, 1914, the heaviest increases being in (637 per cent) bacon (600), margarine (500), and butter (482).

Canada.—The cost of food, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family, showed an increase of 58.6 per cent as compared with July, 1914.

Australia.—The average retail price of food in the 30 chief towns shows an increase of 26.5 per cent as compared with July, 1914.

leave ye," and presently they brought their wounded back on board and took them below again. The mate was laid on his back, and Ewing, kneeling, his shirt from his bag and across them up into bandages.

"An' them his dress white," murmured Noble.

They took turn and turn about to tend the wounded, "fittin' the shot-holes, and quenchin' the smolderin' embers of the fire, reverently dragging the wreckage from off their deck, and comforting the dying mate in the soft, almost tender, accents of the Gael.

"'Tis nae guid," said the mate at last. "Dian leave me, Jamie, led. A'll gang nae mair on patrol," and so died. "But they saved their little ship, and she lies in a corner of the basin at her base, a mass of twisted metal and charred woodwork, to testify to the courage of the British fisher-man in war.

The night's work counted for a German victory and had been for the winning of the German official communiqué "The would have been tempted to leave it at that. "The, the terrible fishing craft, with a gun in each bow, would never sink, port again, but seven more look back please before the sun came over the horizon on the morning of the

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's Woolen Industry.

There has been a distinct increase in the number of Japanese wearing foreign clothes, and wool is now one of the indispensable goods in Japan, imports of wool and woollen textiles amounting to about ¥40,000 a year. The woolen industry of Japan is yet in a primitive condition so far as the domestic supplies of wool are concerned. At present the total number of sheep in the country is no more than 3,400 the yield of wool amounting to only 10,000 lbs. Such being the case, says the Japan Chronicle, the Japanese authorities have recently been considering steps to make the country self-supporting in regard to supplies of wool. In the Budget for the present financial year is included an expenditure of ¥302,858 for the encouragement of the rearing of sheep. It is stated that the official plan is spread over seven years, it being intended to import from 500 to 1,500 sheep each year, or 7,500 sheep in all. The authorities will feed these sheep, and supply them to the farmers for breeding. The number of sheep to be imported this year is 500, and for the feeding of these the Government will lay out a new pasture at Takikawa, near Sorachi, Hokkaido. According to the latest official investigations, there are now in Japan 2,393 ewes and 977 rams, totalling 3,370. Of this number, no less than 1,021 are owned by the State, 569 are in Kagoshima and 456 in the Hokkaido, the rest being scattered in small numbers over other parts of the country.

The Shanghai Markets.

From the N. C. Daily News of April 27.—Piece Goods.—A blank week. Some put the blame on the Premier's visit to Hankow, on the ground that it will either end the unpleasantness in the upper Yangtze valley or stir things up worse than they are. Anyway, there is no demand for cargo from that district and Changsha dealers here, having given up hope of shipping, have been selling, in consequence of which blacks have fallen off. The only strong feature of this week's action was greys, for which there was a slight demand for Ningpo, in spite of the fact that Japanese have been cutting prices again; otherwise prices were steady under an extremely moderate demand from nearby points. The North is still silent, and in fact the whole piece goods market may be described as stagnant. Quantities were kept down to the fixed minimum at all three auctions and there is little probability that offerings will be increased while present uninteresting conditions obtain. Yarn.—Same as piece goods—absolutely flat. Local yarns weakened, following Sam-pin and American cotton, and prices are about 1½ down on the week for local and Japanese spinning. A few resales, but no first hand business reported. Indian yarns also doing nothing and prices have weakened a deal or two while Bombay remains 1½ to 2 higher than Shanghai. No news from India. Cotton.—Also quiet and dull with nothing doing and everyone guessing as to the effects of the proposed American legislation for price fixing. This, however, can hardly have much effect one way or the other on the local staple market, except that what white cotton the farmers are still holding may be attracted to market on a decline. Prices remain steady. Gunies.—While Calcutta quotes for 2½ lb. Blue stripes at Rs. 607, still the local gunny market remains unchanged, the nominal quotation being 1½. 235 Silk.—The past week has been very quiet in silk also, although prices are well maintained. The steamer leaving for Marseilles direct carries a large cargo which will relieve for quite some time the scarcity from which the European markets are suffering. The Japanese market has shown considerable strength with large settlements for America, and the feeling generally is much more bullish than for some months.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR.

Gathering in the Institute of Journalists.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, President of the Institute of Journalists, entertained at luncheon at the Holborn Restaurant recently, delegates from all parts of the country who were attending a special general conference in London.

Proposing the toast, "Success to Our Profession," he said the one thing which had induced him to take the chair was the hope of doing something to forward an amalgamation between the National Union and the Institute of Journalists, "for neither will ever have one-tenth the influence and power they could have if they were amalgamated."

He spoke of that "little touch of adventure which is inextinguishable in our lives," which has made many men adopt journalism who would otherwise have been claimed by other professions. It was a profession second to none in the world. "Since the war began it had worked under immense difficulties. He did not think there was one other profession in the land which had had difficulties in any way comparable to those which the Press has had owing to the shortage of paper. They had responded to every patriotic demand that had been made upon them, and when," he said, "we have done all the statements and the politicians wanted us to do, we have been extolled to the skies, and when we have done what they do not like we have been assigned to the shades. That is the way of enjoying all the light and shadow of life."

Lately the Press seemed to be under a special cloud in the eyes of many. People must remember the Defence of the Realm Act, which had destroyed the ordinary relations of Government and Press in time of peace. "You must," he declared, "have abnormal relations between the Government and the Press in these times or there would be no means of keeping the country together. And by that principle all questions must be judged." As to particular persons, he wondered whether it is realised that there is not one democratic country in the world where newspaper proprietors and journalists received less recognition than by the Government of this country. In France, M. Clemenceau was a journalist for many years, and stepped straight from the journalist's desk to take the government of his country in its sternest crisis. America had made a point of choosing as its ambassadors, journalists, whether proprietors or simple writers. He only wished that the example of France and America could be imitated by this country, for the sooner it is the brighter will be the prospects for Anglo-American relations.

"The patriotic Press," he added, "stood between the country and surrender, and just as the problems of war surprised in complexity everyone's anticipation, so would the problems of peace surprise in magnitude and difficulty everything which imagination could conceive, and it would require all the restraining power of the Press to stand then between anarchy and peace, as it now stands between the country and defeat."

Sir George Riddell replied to the toast in a short speech, which was greatly applauded. He pleaded for better conditions for the underdog in journalism. Whether in journalism or any other sphere, men of education, yet underpaid, were bound to be one of the greatest dangers to the State. To remedy that was the interest of all concerned in newspapers, whether proprietors or others. As one who had been officially a link between the Government and the Press during the struggle, Sir George recalled that the Press since the outbreak of war had loyally done an amount of work the value of which no one had ventured to impugn. He instanced the work of the war correspondents, and maintained that, on the whole, when personal issues were eliminated, a great tribute was

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	3/11½
30 d/s.	3/15½
60 d/s.	3/18½
4 m/s.	3/22½
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	134
T/T Japan	142½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	74½
do & New York	156½
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.26
Demand, Paris	4.26½
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C.	3/24½
4 m/s. D/P.	3/27½
6 m/s. L/C.	3/31½
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/34½
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	75½
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.41
6 m/s. France	4.46
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	74½
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	149
Demand, Singapore	134
On Haiphong	14½ prem.
On Saigon	1½ prem.
On Bangkok	49½
Sovereign	6.30 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	49½

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100.	
H'kong 5 cts sub.	\$1.00% dis.
" 10 "	" par.
" 50 "	1.50% dis.
Canton 20 "	6 % dis.

due to newspapers for the success of a manner in which, despite unexampled difficulties, they had carried on during the war.

A notable programme of music, arranged by Mr. Herman Klein, added to the success of the gathering, the artists being Mr. Robert Bedford, Miss Sibyl Eaton, Miss Felice Lyne, Mr. Vladimir Rosing, and Miss Mabel Rutland.

The special conference was held to consider the question of salaries and status of journalists. The acceptance of the Council's recommendations, which set out a scale of salaries according to the grade of newspaper, recognised a forty-six hours' normal maximum week, and suggested a Whitley Council for the newspaper industry, was moved by Mr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Springfield. The latter said that for the last ten years they had been working at getting wages into something like shape. The action of the National Union of Journalists in moving in the same direction had also helped. The recommendations were, with minor exceptions, accepted.

SUN LIFE KEEPS GROWING

THE results of operations for the year 1917 show a continuance of the notable expansion that has marked the career of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. In Assets, Income, Surplus, New Business, and total Business in Force substantial increases are recorded over the corresponding figures for previous years.

RESULTS FOR 1917

Assets at December 31st 1917	Gold \$90,160,174.00
Increase over 1916	7,211,178.00
Cash Income	19,283,997.00
Increase over 1916	789,866.00
New Assurances issued and Paid for in Cash	47,811,567.00
Increase over 1916	5,039,270.00
Assurances in Force at December 31st, 1917.	311,870,945.00
Increase over 1916	30,436,245.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders	1,560,359.00
Increase over 1916	419,483.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders, in past five years	5,924,963.93
Total Payments to Policyholders, 1917	8,840,245.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization	\$69,094,316
Assets held for Policyholders	\$0,160,174
Premiums received since organization	\$159,254,490
Payments to Policyholders and Assets held for them exceed the premiums received by	5,893,264
Undivided surplus at December 31st, 1917, over all liabilities including capital	\$8,550,701.00

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH.

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.93	\$ 96,461.95	\$ 1,064,350.00
1897	477,410.63	1,312,504.48	10,875,771.69
1897	2,238,894.74	7,322,271.44	44,883,756.79
1907	6,243,748.25	25,488,585.15	111,135,694.38
1917	19,283,997.00	90,160,174.24	311,870,945.71

The Company takes the opportunity of thanking its policyholders and the public generally for the continued confidence and goodwill of which the above figures give such strong evidence.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA 1917.
12, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
F. M. WELLER, MANAGER

CHAMPAGNE



JACQUESSON

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The best quality of the wine still at once commended to the most critical.
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For 6 Months 4% per annum.

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Subscribed Capital, France 45,000,000. Paid up 22,500,000. (½ of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

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NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL.		DOWN HILL.	
1.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.10 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	1.10 A.M.	1.10 P.M.
1.20 A.M.	1.20 P.M.	1.20 A.M.	1.20 P.M.
1.30 A.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 A.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.40 A.M.	1.40 P.M.	1.40 A.M.	1.40 P.M.
1.50 A.M.	1.50 P.M.	1.50 A.M.	1.50 P.M.
2.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.10 A.M.	2.10 P.M.	2.10 A.M.	2.10 P.M.
2.20 A.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.20 A.M.	2.20 P.M.
2.30 A.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 A.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.40 A.M.	2.40 P.M.	2.40 A.M.	2.40 P.M.
2.50 A.M.	2.50 P.M.	2.50 A.M.	2.50 P.M.
3.00 A.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00 P.M.

NOTE: The above times are for the first day of the month. For the second day of the month, the times are 10 minutes later. For the third day of the month, the times are 20 minutes later. For the fourth day of the month, the times are 30 minutes later. For the fifth day of the month, the times are 40 minutes later. For the sixth day of the month, the times are 50 minutes later. For the seventh day of the month, the times are 1.00 P.M. For the eighth day of the month, the times are 1.10 P.M. For the ninth day of the month, the times are 1.20 P.M. For the tenth day of the month, the times are 1.30 P.M. For the eleventh day of the month, the times are 1.40 P.M. For the twelfth day of the month, the times are 1.50 P.M. For the thirteenth day of the month, the times are 2.00 P.M. For the fourteenth day of the month, the times are 2.10 P.M. For the fifteenth day of the month, the times are 2.20 P.M. For the sixteenth day of the month, the times are 2.30 P.M. For the seventeenth day of the month, the times are 2.40 P.M. For the eighteenth day of the month, the times are 2.50 P.M. For the nineteenth day of the month, the times are 3.00 P.M. For the twentieth day of the month, the times are 3.10 P.M. For the twenty-first day of the month, the times are 3.20 P.M. For the twenty-second day of the month, the times are 3.30 P.M. For the twenty-third day of the month, the times are 3.40 P.M. For the twenty-fourth day of the month, the times are 3.50 P.M. For the twenty-fifth day of the month, the times are 4.00 P.M. For the twenty-sixth day of the month, the times are 4.10 P.M. For the twenty-seventh day of the month, the times are 4.20 P.M. For the twenty-eighth day of the month, the times are 4.30 P.M. For the twenty-ninth day of the month, the times are 4.40 P.M. For the thirtieth day of the month, the times are 4.50 P.M. For the thirty-first day of the month, the times are 5.00 P.M.

SATURDAY: 1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. 1.10 A.M. to 1.10 P.M. 1.20 A.M. to 1.20 P.M. 1.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. 1.40 A.M. to 1.40 P.M. 1.50 A.M. to 1.50 P.M. 2.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M. 2.10 A.M. to 2.10 P.M. 2.20 A.M. to 2.20 P.M. 2.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. 2.40 A.M. to 2.40 P.M. 2.50 A.M. to 2.50 P.M. 3.00 A.M. to 3.00 P.M. 3.10 A.M. to 3.10 P.M. 3.20 A.M. to 3.20 P.M. 3.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. 3.40 A.M. to 3.40 P.M. 3.50 A.M. to 3.50 P.M. 4.00 A.M. to 4.00 P.M. 4.10 A.M. to 4.10 P.M. 4.20 A.M. to 4.20 P.M. 4.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. 4.40 A.M. to 4.40 P.M. 4.50 A.M. to 4.50 P.M. 5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.

SPECIAL CARS: By arrangement at the Company's Office. For Hire: 1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. 1.10 A.M. to 1.10 P.M. 1.20 A.M. to 1.20 P.M. 1.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. 1.40 A.M. to 1.40 P.M. 1.50 A.M. to 1.50 P.M. 2.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M. 2.10 A.M. to 2.10 P.M. 2.20 A.M. to 2.20 P.M. 2.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. 2.40 A.M. to 2.40 P.M. 2.50 A.M. to 2.50 P.M. 3.00 A.M. to 3.00 P.M. 3.10 A.M. to 3.10 P.M. 3.20 A.M. to 3.20 P.M. 3.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. 3.40 A.M. to 3.40 P.M. 3.50 A.M. to 3.50 P.M. 4.00 A.M. to 4.00 P.M. 4.10 A.M. to 4.10 P.M. 4.20 A.M. to 4.20 P.M. 4.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. 4.40 A.M. to 4.40 P.M. 4.50 A.M. to 4.50 P.M. 5.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.

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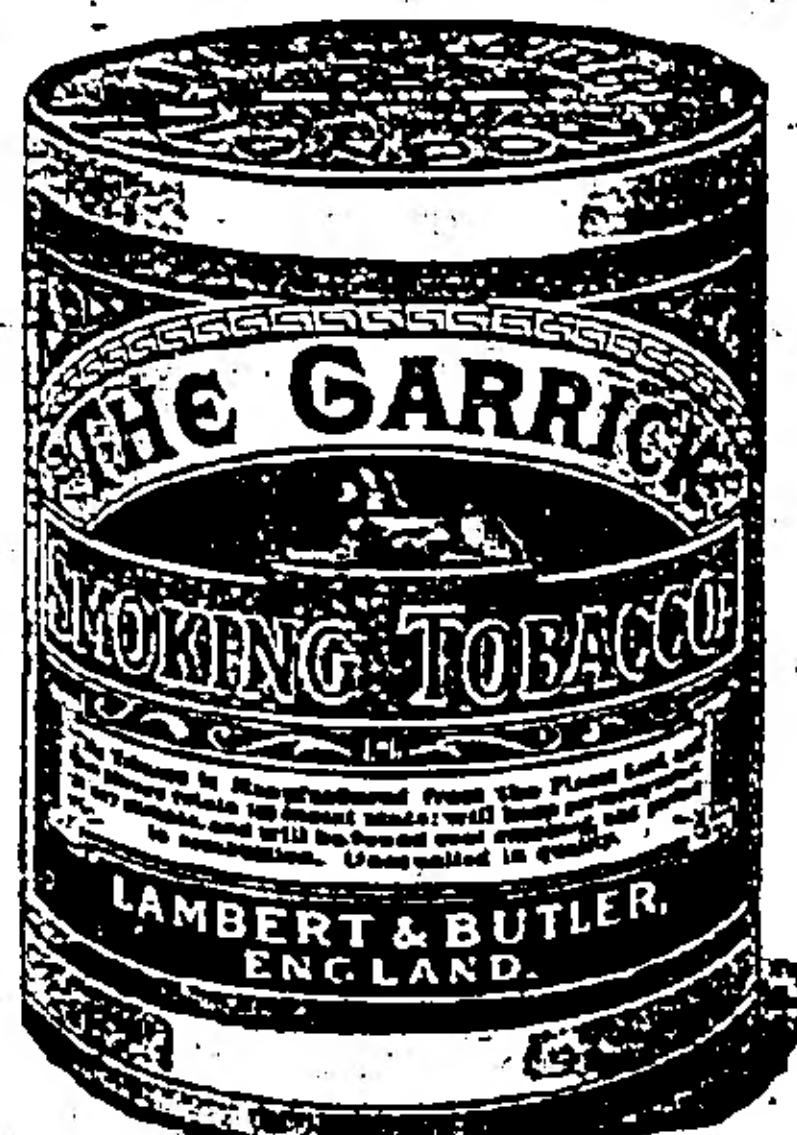
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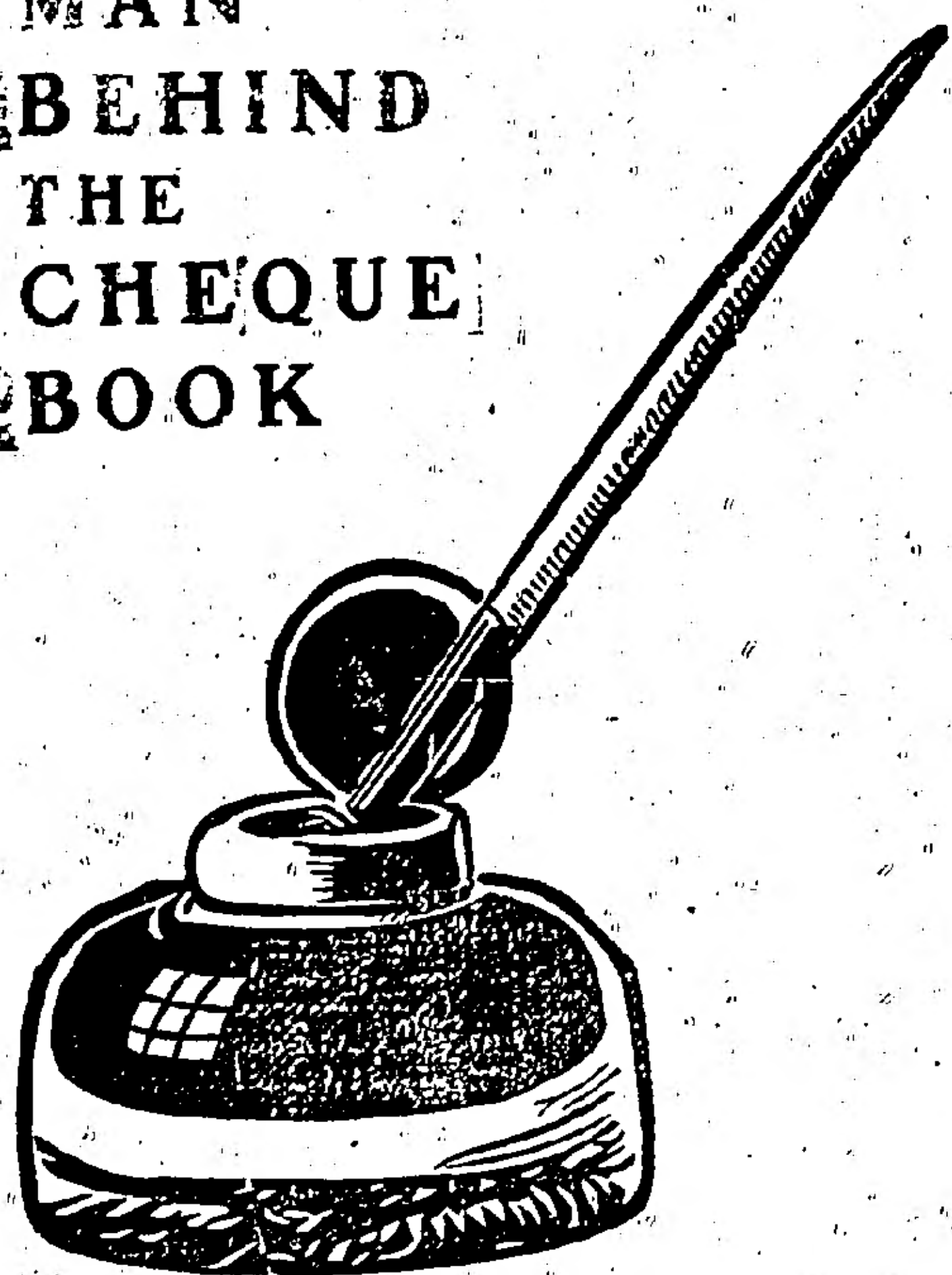
LAMBERT & BUTLER

ENGLAND.

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LTD.

THE MAN BEHIND THE CHEQUE BOOK



To be in control of money to-day is to be in control of POWER. The Man Behind the Cheque Book is as essential to victory as The Man Behind the Gun.

Use your power and your Cheque Book to **HELP** The Man Behind the Gun.

Buy St. George's **HONGKONG WAR BOND** TICKETS and you will **HELP** him automatically.

For sale at all Banks, Clubs, Hotels & Leading Stores.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 200 & 104

Last of the Race.

Eliza Hammond, aged 102, has died at Nottingham workhouse. Her husband died forty-three years ago, and the guardians are unable to trace any relatives living.

POST OFFICE.

The sender of registered article No. 1790 posted at Hongkong on the 5th November last, addressed to Mrs. A. R. Jones, Swampscott, Mass., is invited to call at the G. P. O. and furnish fuller particulars of the address of the article for the information of the United States Post Office.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sundays and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m., 1 p.m., and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Amritsar, Amara, Bagdad, Boma, Buxar, Calcutta, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Patna, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Secunderabad, Shimla, Srinagar, Tashkent, and Yuzvatsar in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to these offices or to Amritsar, Allahabad or Meerut by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Beled, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengzi and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superseded with a "war" "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents. Do. 7 lbs. 1.10. Do. 11 lbs. 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao, and Amoy—9th May, 7 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—9th May, 8 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—9th May, 2 p.m.

Amoy—9th May, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 10th May.

Straits and Borneo—10th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—10th May, Noon.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island—10th May, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands—10th May, 2 p.m.

Straits—10th May, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th May.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin—11th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—11th May, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island—11th May, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Swatow—11th May, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 13th May.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island—13th May, Registration 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 14th May.

Shanghai and North China—14th May, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 17th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—17th May, Noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 8d. 11h 13m.—No return from Japanese stations. Pressure has remained stationary at Shanghai and Weihaiwei, and decreased slightly to moderately at other reporting stations. The anticyclone is moving eastward, and the depression over Tongking has become deeper.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.13 inch. Total since January 1st, 6.39 inch against an average of 13.57 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & S.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, rain.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong to fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

May 8, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vostoek	5a	29.78	53	e	1	0	
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Yokohama	6a	30.01	58	SS	e	2	b
Manila							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		30.08	54	SS	ne	1	0
Guilford		30.05	51	SS	ne	4	0
Amoy		29.90	60	SS	new	4	1
Swatow		29.88	63	SS	ne	1	1
Tainan	5a	29.55	66	SS	e	6	0
Taipei		29.79	68	SS	ne	2	0
Taiwan		29.78	70	SS	ne	4	0
Koshun		29.76	75	SS	ne	7	0
Yokohama		29.73	72	SS	ne	2	0
Canton	6a	29.73	72	SS	ne	4	0
H'kong		29.76	70	SS	ne	4	0
Gap Rock		29.73					
Macao		29.71	72	SS	ne	4	0
Wanchow							
Shanghai	7a	29.65	77	SS	ne	4	0
Shanghai		29.75	75	SS	sw	4	b
C. St. J.		29.78	68	SS	ne	2	0
Apariti	6	29.74	77	SS	ne	2	0
Dagupan		29.74	73	SS	ne	0	0
Manila		29.71	77	SS	ne	4	0
Tacloban		29.71	77	SS	ne	4	0
Hollo		29.71	77	SS	ne	4	0
Surigao		29.73	73	SS	ne	1	0
Guam	4.30	29.73	73	SS	ne	1	0
Labuan	6	29.73	78	SS	sw	4	0

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, May 8, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c drizzle, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer 29.82 29.76 29.59

Temperature 73 70 73

Humidity 89 96 96

Wind Direction E. E. E.

Force 3 4 5

Weather o d or

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.18

Highest open air temperature on the 7th 73

Lowest 61

H.K. Observatory, May 8, 1918.

T. P. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 6th May to 12th May.

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

Mean Time.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

PRESENTS

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

14 FIRST CLASS ARTISTES 14

A REPERTOIRE OF LONDON & NEW YORK SUCCESSES

COMMENCING

Tuesday, May 14th.

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

GLADYS HULELLE

"THE STREETS OF ILLUSION."

Captain Bairnsfather's Cartoons, Series 2.

American Gazette No. 51.
ETC.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from D. V. Stevenson Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 9th May, 1918.

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at his residence, "Stanton Lodge," Mount Parish (Kennedy Road).

The Whole of his Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Tapestry covered couches & armchairs, blackwood armchairs & teapots, teak writing tables & bookcases, tea & occasional tables, tapestry & cretonne curtains, carpets, ornaments, etc. etc.

Teak dining table & chairs, fine teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, card tables, flower stands, ice chest, brass fender, dinner service, electro-plated ware, cutlery, glassware, electric table fans, etc., etc.

Teak twin bedsteads, single & double teak wardrobes, dressing tables, tiled washstands toilet sets etc., etc.

Also

A Large Quantity of plants in pots

And

A few pictures by Lawson Wood.

N. E. most of the above furniture made by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., & Wm. Powell Ltd.

On view from Wednesday, the 8th inst.

Catalogue on application

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central,

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William

Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria

Hong Kong.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

W. G. DARBY, General Manager.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents, Hongkong, 29th April, 1918.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Large Dining Room on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 5.30 P.M.

Business:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order, E. DE J. VCEUX, Secretary.